Business Cards.

L. B. ULMER,
Manufacturer and dealer in
BARRELS, PAILS,
IRON AND WOODEN HOOPED BUCKETS.
COOPERS' STOCK, &c.
Planing at short notice, Steam Gristmill.
ELLSWORTH, Maine. 52

HENRY ROLLINS,
Manufacturer of
HARNESSES and TRUNKS,
STORE ON MAIN STREET,
(opposite the Ellsworth House.)
Keeps constantly on hand Harnesses of all kinds Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Whips, Lashes, &c Harnesses Cleaned and Oiled at short notice.
Ellsworth, June 10, 1858. 30

DURHAM & SARGENT,
SUCCESSORS TO HENRY AVERY.
General Commission Merchants,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WEST INDIA GOODS,
SHIP CHANDLERY & STORES,
NO 295 COMMERCIAL STREET, HEAD OF COMMERCIAL WHARF,
J. J. DURHAM, G. M. SARGENT, } BOSTON.

HATHAWAY & LANGTON,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR & GRAIN,
No. 6 India Street,
(OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.)
GALEN HATHAWAY, JOHN H. LANGTON, } BOSTON.

ABBOTT & SARGENT,
Wholesale Grocers,
AND DEALERS IN
Cigars, Nuts, Country Produce, &c.
75 & 77 BROAD STREET,
GEORGE ABBOTT, AMASA SARGENT, } BOSTON.
TERMS CASH. 1y9

I. H. THOMAS,
SHERIFF.
HANCOCK COUNTY MAINE.
Office in Granite Block, Main St., Ellsworth. 20.

CALVIN P. JOY,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
ELLSWORTH ME

ALBION K. P. LUNT,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
—AND—
Justice of the Peace and Quorum.
LONG ISLAND, ME. 2

ISRAEL B. LUNT,
Justice of the Peace and Quorum.
LONG ISLAND, ME.
Notary Public, Commissioner on Wrecks and Qualifying officer. 48

S. WATERHOUSE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Ellsworth Maine.
Office over Cyrus Brown's Store, Main St. 29.

EUGENE HALE.
COUNSELLOR and ATTORNEY at LAW,
ELLSWORTH, ME.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, over Geo. N. Black's store, in rooms formerly occupied by the Hancock Bank.
The business of the late Thomas Robinson remains with the undersigned, who will attend to its settlement at the above named office.
EUGENE HALE.
Ellsworth, Sept 30, 1858. 35

G. W. MADON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ELLSWORTH, ME.
Will give his attention specially and promptly to the collection Business.
☞ Office on Main Street, next door to C. G. Peck.

Charles Hamlin,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ORLAND. Maine.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him. 44

BENJ. B. FOSTER,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CASTINE, Me.
Hancock County. 49 tf.

B. M. SARGENT,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GOULDSBORO', HANCOCK CO., MAINE.
POST OFFICE, PROSPECT HARBOR. 15
Will attend the Supreme Court at Ellsworth.

GREAT FALLS, N. H.
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
HON. RICHARD G. JORDAN, President.
H. Y. HAYES, Secy and Treasurer.
JAS. B. GAGGIN, Agent, Ellsworth, Me. 43

GEO. A. WHEELER,
Physician and Surgeon.
ORLAND, ME.
☞ Office formerly occupied by Dr. Nathan Emerson
Desiring to retire from the practice of medicine I heartily recommend Dr. Wheeler as a skillful and experienced practitioner and deserving the confidence of the public
All persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle.
N. EMERSON, M. D.

DR. F. R. SWAZEY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE—Late Thomas Robinson's, near Tinker's Tavern, MAIN STREET,
ELLSWORTH, ME.

JOHN F. LORD, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. MAIN ST. ELLSWORTH, ME.

Dr. J. T. OSGOOD.
SURGEON,
AND
Mechanical Dentist,
Hancock St, - - - - Ellsworth, Me.
32

JOSEPH FRIEND & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND
Dealers in Cloths, Clothing, &c.,
Next Door below Whiting's Store, Main Street, Ellsworth. 1

OYSTER
AND
EATING HOUSE!
J. W. COOMBS, PROPRIETOR,
Osgood's Block,
STATE STREET, ELLSWORTH, ME.

Ellsworth American.

TERMS—Ten copies, $10.00; one copy when paid within six months, $1.50; at the expiration of the year, $2.00. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. These Terms will be strictly adheared to.

"We Live in Deeds, not Years; in Thoughts, not Breaths."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One square or less, three insertions, $1.25; each subsequent insertion 25 cents. One square one year, $6.00. A liberal discount made on long advertisements. A square is 16 lines Nonpariel.

VOL. VI. NO. 8. ELLSWORTH, ME., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860. $1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Poetry.

Loss of The Hungarian.

BY S. B. BECKETT.

Gone ashore among the breakers!
Foundered in the Midnight gale!
Disappeared like some dark phantom!
Who the mystery shall unveil?
Brief and bitter came the tidings—
"None are left to tell the tale!"

Erred her brave chief and his comrades
In their judgment (which so well
And so often had been tested,
Nor found wanting,) that befell
Such unheard of sad disaster?
None remain alive to tell!

Did she, crippled by the tempest,
With no helm to guide her keel,
Through the cloud rack and the darkness,
Onward to destruction reel,
Goaded by the frantic billows?
None are living to reveal!

Were her compasses unfaithful?
With expectancy elate
Soon to greet their homes hearthstones,
Were her throngs of human freight
Thrown at once among the breakers?
None remain alive to state!

Did her mighty engines fail her,
When most needed, in the stun
Of the whooping storm whose turmoil
Drowned her pealing signal gun,
Leaving her the tempest's plaything?
None are left to answer—none!

In the midnight, in the darkness,
In the wildering storm and snow,
When the shiermen in their cabins
Shrank and paled, the scene of woe
Was enacting, was completed.
This, in sooth, is all we know!

Yet, 'twas not without a struggle!
Brave hearts were on board her, who,
Whatsoe'er the strife and peril,
Would be faithful, would be true—
Whatsoe'er the strife and peril—
And would do what man could do,

When his energies are summoned
By the needs of such an hour!
Men to lead, to stand unwavering,
When all others quail and cower—
Tested in full many a peril—
And whatever mortal power

Might accomplish, was attempted
In that doomed and hapless bark,
Whilst to her brave chief and co-leagues
There remained of life a spark!
This to know, at least, is left us,
Though all else be drear and dark!

This to know! Peace to the missing!
Vain is it for us to weep!
Parent, wife, babe maid and lover,
On the shore, or in the deep,
Never more to know life's turmoil
And affrions, well they sleep.

Hence we hear naught the lament,
Heard so oft in bereavement;
"When ye think not" saith the Master,
Comes the summons—ever near—
"Watch!" and "be ye also ready!"
Death runs with a little spear!
—Portland Advertiser.

Miscellaneous.

Laughable Duel with Harpoons.

Captain Zachariah Lovett, after having performed several whaling voyages to the Pacific, found himself in command of a small brig belonging to New York on a voyage to Demerara. He was a worthy man—and a good specimen of a Yankee sailor—his heart was full of the milk of human kindness, but he possessed a noble spirit—and would neither give nor take an insult.

While his little brig Cinderella lay at anchor in Demerara River, Capt. Lovett one afternoon went into a coffee house, where he met with a friend—and they amused themselves by knocking the balls about in the billiard room. Soon after and before the game was half finished—some English military officers entered, one of whom, Captain Bigbee, stepped up to Capt. Lovett, who was arrayed in very plain, not to say ordinary costume, and, with a bullying air demanded the table, as himself and his brother officers wished to play a match.

Capt. Lovett gave the red-coated gentleman a stern look, but replied with courtesy that he and his friend had engaged the table, and would play out the game, after which, if the gentlemen wished to play, it was at their service.

"But we can't wait," said Capt. Bigbee in an insolent tone.

"You *must* wait," coolly replied Capt. Lovett.

"But we shall do no such thing," exclaimed the surly Briton—"We came here to play billiards, and have no idea of being disappointed by a couple of fellows who hardly know a mace from a cue, or a ball from a pocket. It will take you all the afternoon to finish the game—so clear out."

Capt. Lovett and his friend played on.

"Come," continued the officer," enough of this—marker place the balls." Saying which, with a most impudent air, he seized one of the balls which Capt. Lovett's opponent had just driven into the pocket, and caught up another one which was near him.

The matter was growing serious. Capt. Lovett's eyes flashed fire—for although he had mingled a good deal among the Quakers, and respected that moral set for their humanity and quiet demeanor, he was no non-resistant man himself. He dropped his cue and doubled up a fist of portentious size. "Put those balls upon the table, you scoundrel," exclaimed he, imperatively, "and leave the room."

"Whom do you call a scoundrel, you Yankee blackguard? Do you not know that you are talking to one of his majesty's officers? Take *that* for your impertinence," at the same time suiting the action to the word, and giving Capt. Lovett a smart rap across the shoulders with his cue. But in an instant he received a blow upon his forehead, exactly where phrenologists locate the organ of eventuality—which would have felled an ox; and submissively acknowledged the favor, by measuring his length on the floor.

His brother officers, who were with him, had the good sense to see that Bigbee was to blame—and although they looked rather black at the Yankee, they wisely forebore to molest them further—but assisted the stunned bully to another room, where by the help of some restoratives, he soon recovered his senses. His rage and mortification at the result of the *rencontre*, knew no bounds, with many a bitter oath he declared he would have satisfaction.

Before Capt. Lovett left the coffee house a billet was handed him by Lieutenant James, which proved to be a challenge—a peremptory challenge—from Capt. Bigbee, in which it was insisted that arrangements should be made for an early meeting that he might have an opportunity to wash off the affront he had received, in Capt. Lovett's heart's blood.

Capt. Lovett smiled when he saw such manifestations of Christian spirit. "Tell Capt. Bigbee," said he "that I will not balk him. He shall have the opportunity he so earnestly seeks. Although not a fighting man, I am familiar with the duel laws—and if he will be to-morrow morning on the bank of the green canal, near the South Quay, rather a secluded spot, he shall have the satisfaction to his heart's content."

Lieutenant James bowed politely and withdrew—Capt. Lovett went on board the Cinderella soon after, and ordered his mate, Mr. Starbuck, also a veteran whale hunter, to select the two best harpoons, have them nicely ground and fitted—as an opportunity might present on the morrow of striking a porpoise. Mr. Starbuck obeyed his superior officer with alacrity, although he wondered not a little why Capt. Lovett expected to find porpoises in Demerara.

The next morning as soon as all hands were called, Capt. Lovett ordered the boat to be manned, and requested Mr. Starbuck to take the two harpoons, to each of which some eight or ten fathoms of rattling stuff were attached, and accompany him on shore. In a few minutes the boat reached the South Quay, where Capt. Lovett was met by several of his countrymen, who had been attracted to the spot by the rumor of the duel, as well as several merchants and other inhabitants of the place. They one and all remonstrated with Captain Lovett for his folly in consenting to fight with the English military bully, who was represented as a practiced duellist, an expert sword-man, and unrivaled marksman with the pistol, being sure of his man at twelve paces. Capt. Lovett, however, did not show the least inclination to back out, but on the contrary seemed more eager for the engagement—"I'll give the quarrelsome fellow a lesson," said he, which will be of service to him, and which he will never forget as long as his name is Bigbee."

The challenger, with his forehead ornamented with a large patch to cover the impression left by the Yankee knuckles, and his swollen eyes dimly twinkling with anger and mortification through two huge, livid circles, accompanied by his second, soon made his appearance. He was followed by a servant with a pistol case and an assortment of swords. He bowed stiffly to Capt. Lovett, and Lieut. James, approaching the Yankee, asked him if he was willing to fight with swords. "If so," said he, "I believe we can suit you. We have brought with us the small sword, a neat, gentlemanly weapon the cut and thrust, good in a *melee*, and which will answer the purpose indifferently well in a duel, and the broadsword or cutlass, which is often preferred by those who are deficient in skill in the use of arms. My friend Capt. Bigbee, is equally expert with either. You have only to choose. As the challenged party, you have an undoubted right to select your arms."

"Of the privilege I am well aware," replied Capt. Lovett, "and I mean to avail myself of it. I shall not fight with swords."

"I expected as much," resumed Lieut. James, "and I have brought with me a fine pair of duelling pistols, with long barrels, rifle bores and hair triggers. What distance shall I measure off?"

"Eight paces."

"Only eight paces?" cried Lieut. James a little surprised. "Oh, very well"—and he measured it off, and placed his man at his post. Then advancing to Capt. Lovett he presented him with a pistol.

"I do not wish to fight with pistols."

"Not wish to fight with pistols after having refused to fight with swords? What brought you here then?"

"To fight!" shouted Lovett in a thundering voice, which made the British officer start. "I am the challenged party, and have the right to choose my weapons, according to the laws of the *duello*, all the world over—and you may rely upon it, I shall not select weapons with which my antagonist has practiced all his life. Such proceedings on my part are not only required by the rules of honor, which after all, is a mere chimera, but would be contrary to the dictates of common sense. No—I shall fight with the weapons of honorable warfare, with which I have ever been accustomed. Swords and pistols indeed!"

"But my dear sir," cried the astonished Lieutenant," we must proceed according to rules in this business. What weapons have you fixed upon?" And in fancy's eye he held before him a huge blunderbuss, loaded with buck shot.

Capt. Lovett said nothing—but beckoned to Mr. Starbuck, who approached him with great alacrity, bearing the two harpoons. He seized one of the formidable weapons and thrust it into the hands of Bigbee, who seemed actually paralyzed with astonishment.

"My weapon," said he, "is the javelin—such as the Grecian and Roman knights often fought with in olden times—a weapon which no man who challenges another can refuse to fight with at the present day, unless he possesses a mean and craven spirit."

Thus saying he took the station which had been assigned him, at eight paces distant from his startled antagonist. He coolly bared his sinewy arm—grasped his harpoon, and placed himself in an attitude. "I'll bet," said he, casting a triumphant look upon his friend, "a smoked herring against a whale, that I'll drive the harpoon through that fellow's midriff the first throw and will finish him without the aid of a lance. "Mr. Starbuck," fiercely continued Capt. Lovett, in a loud and rough voice, such as is seldom heard, except on board a Nantucket whaling vessel, when a shoal of whales are in sight, "*stand by to haul that fellow in!*"

The mate grasped the end of the line, his eyes beamed with as much delight and expectation as if he was steering a boat bow on to an eighty barrel whale, while Capt Lovett poised his harpoon with both hands, keenly eyed the British Captain—shouted in a tremendous voice, "NOW FOR IT!" and drew back his arm as in act of throwing the fatal iron!"

The Englishman was a brave man, which is not always the case with bullies, and he had often marched without flinching, up to the mouth of a cannon. And if he had met a single combat with an adversary armed with a sword or a pistol, or even a dagger or a Queen's arm, he would have borne himself manfully. Indeed, he had already acquired an unenviable notoriety as a duelist, and had killed his man. But the harpoon was a weapon with which he was altogether unacquainted—and the loud and exulting tone of the Yankee captain's voice sounded like a summons to the grave.

And when he saw the stalwart Yankee raise the polished iron—and pause for an instant, as if concentrating all his strength to the fatal blow, a panic terror seized him—his limbs trembled—his features were of a ghastly color, and the cold sweat stood in large drops upon his forehead. He had not strength to raise his weapon, and when his grim opponent shouted, "Now for it," and shook his deadly spear, the British officer, forgetting his vows of chivalry, his reputation as an officer, and his honor as a duellist, threw his harpoon on the ground, fairly turned his back upon the enemy—and fled like a frightened courser from the field, amid the jeers, the jibes, and the hurrahs of the multitude assembled by this time on the spot.

Captain Bigbee's duelling days were over. No man would fight him after his adventure with the Yankee. He was overwhelmed with insult and ridicule—and soon found it advisable to change into another regiment. But his story got there before him, and he was soon sent to "Coventry" as a disgraced man. He was compelled although with great reluctance to quit the service; and it may with great truth be said that he never forgot the lesson he had received from the veteran whaler, as long as his name was Bigbee.

Two Rules, and How they Worked.

"Here are two rules for you, Fred," said Giles Warner, looking up from the paper he was reading, and addressing a younger brother, who was sitting by the stove, playing with a favorite dog.

"Well, what are they? let's have them," said Fred, suspending his sport with the dog.

"The first is, Never get vexed with anything you can help. The second is, Never get vexed with anything you can't help."

"Are not those rules as applicable to you as to me?" inquired Fred, archly."

"No doubt of that," replied Giles, good humoredly; "but then it is so much easier to hand over a piece of good advice to another than to keep it for one's own personal use. It is a kind of generosity that don't require any self-denial." Fred laughed.

"But what say you to these rules?" continued Giles; "how would it work if we adopt them?"

"I think they take a pretty wide and clean sweep," said Fred. "They don't leave a fellow any chance to get vexed."

"That might be an objection to them," said Giles, "if any one was wiser, better, or happier for getting vexed. I think they are sensible rules. It is foolish to vex ourselves about anything that can be helped, and it is useless to vex ourselves about what can't be helped. Let us assist each other to remember and obey these two simple rules. What say you?"

"I'll agree to it," said Fred, who was usually ready to agree to anything his brother proposed, if it was only proposed good-humoredly.

"That's too bad!" exclaimed Fred the next morning, while making preparations for school.

"What is the matter?" inquired Giles.

"I have broken my shoe-string, and it is vexatious; I'm in such a hurry."

"It is vexatious, no doubt," replied Giles, "but you must not get vexed; for this is one of the things that can be helped. You can find a string in the left corner of the upper drawer in mother's bureau."

"But we shall be late at school," said Fred.

"No we shan't," said Giles. "We shall only have to walk a little faster. Besides, if you keep cool, you will find the string, and put it in much sooner than you can if you become vexed and worried."

"That's true," said Fred, as he started for the string, quite restored to good humor.

Several opportunities occurred during the day for putting in practice the newly adopted rules. The best was this:

In the evening Giles broke the blade of his knife, while whittling a hard piece of wood.

"It can't be helped," said Fred, "so you must not get vexed about it."

"It might have been helped," said Giles, "but I can do better than to fret about it. I can learn a lesson of care for the future, which may some day save a knife more valuable than this. The rules work well. Let's try them to-morrow."

The next morning Fred devoted an hour before school to writing a composition. After he had written half-a-dozen lines his mother called him off to do something for her. During his absence, his sister Lucy made use of his pen and ink to write her name on a school-book. In doing this she carelessly let fall a drop of ink on the page he was writing. Fred returned while she was busily employed in doing what she could to repair the mischief.

"I am very sorry. I did not mean to do it," said Lucy.

Fred was so vexed that he would have answered his sister very roughly if Giles had not interposed.

"Take care, Fred; you know the thing is done and can't be helped."

Fred tried hard to suppress his vexation. "I know it was an accident," he said pleasantly, after a brief struggle with himself.

Lucy left the room, and Fred sat down again to his composition. After a moment he looked up. "No great harm is done, after all," he said. "Two or three alterations are much needed, and if I write it over again, I can make them."

"So much for a cool head and not getting vexed," said Giles laughing. "Our rule works well."

At night Fred tore his pants while climbing over a fence. "That's too bad," he said.

"It can't be helped," said Giles; "they can be mended."

"The way to help it is what troubles me," said Fred. "I don't like to ask mother, she has so much to do."

Giles proposed that he should get over his difficulty by asking Lucy to do the job for him' as her mother had taught her to mend very neatly. Fred was not at first disposed to adopt this measure. He knew that Lucy disliked mending very much, and was afraid she would be cross, if asked to do it; but at last decided to run the risk of that. They found Lucy busily employed with a piece of embroidery, and quite absorbed with her work. Fred looked significantly at Giles when he saw how his sister was employed; but he concluded he had gone too far to retreat, and must make a bold push.

"I wish to ask a great favor of you, Lucy, but I fear I have come in the wrong time," said Fred.

"What do you want?" said Lucy.

"I am almost afraid to tell you. It's too bad to ask you to do what I know you dislike."

"You are a good while at getting to what is wanted," said Lucy, laughing.—"Come, out with it."

Fred, thus encouraged, held up his foot and displayed the rent.

"Well, take them off I will do my best," said Lucy, cheerfully.

"You are a dear, good sister," said Fred. "When I saw what you was about, I thought you would not be willing to do it."

"My uncommon amiability quite puzzles you, does it?" said Lucy, laughing. "I shall have to let you into the secret. To tell the truth, I have been thinking all day what I could do for you in return for your not getting vexed with me for blotting your composition. So now you have it."

"So much for our rules," exclaimed Giles triumphantly. "They work to a charm."

"What rules?" inquired Lucy.

"We must tell Lucy all about it, said Giles.

They did tell her all about it, and the result was, that she agreed to join them in trying the new rules.—*Merry's Museum.*

Books of the Bible.

When and by whom were the books of the Old Testament first collected and arranged?

By Ezra, about 450 years before Christ. The five books of Moses had been kept with the Ark of the Covenant (Deut. xxxi. 24, 26,) and Joshua had written the portion of Scripture bearing his name "in the book of the law of God." Joshua viii, and xxiv, 26.

What are the most prominent translations of the Bible that have been made?

The Septuagint, the Vulgate, the Douay, and the English or King James' Bible.

What is the meaning of the word Septuagint?

Seventy. The translation was so called because it was made by seventy, or more strictly, by seventy-two men; six having been chosen from each of the twelve tribes of Israel for this purpose.

When and where was this translation made?

At Alexandria, in Egypt, about 200 years before Christ. It was a translation of the Old Testament only, from the Hebrew into the Greek.

How was this translation regarded by the Jews in the time of Christ?

It was regarded with peculiar reverence. Our Savior and the apostles in their discourses generally quoted from this version.

What is the Vulgate translation?

It is a Latin translation of the Septuagint, not of the Hebrew, and so called the Vulgate, because, being the only version which the Roman Catholic church holds to be reliable, it is in that Church the common version.

When and by whom was this translation made?

By Jerome, about the year A. D. 400. It was hastily made, and became very incorrect by many changes.

What of the Douay Bible?

It is an English translation of the Vulgate, with notes and comments, and it is the only English Bible approved by the Roman Catholic Church.

From what did it receive its name?

From the place where it was first published—Douay, a town in France.

When was it published?

In the year 1610.

Why does it differ so much from our English Bible?

Because it was made, not from the original Hebrew, but from the Vulgate, which was from the Septuagint, and was very imperfect. It could not be as correct as a translation made directly from the Hebrew.

Why is our English version called "King James' Bible?"

Because it was made during the reign of James I., King of England.

When was it begun and when completed?

In the year 1607 the work was commenced, and was finished in about three years, and published in 1611.

By whom was the translation made?

Fifty-four of the most learned men of the kingdom were appointed for the task. Seven of these did not serve, leaving forty-seven as the number who were actually engaged in the work.

How was the labor apportioned among this number?

They were divided into six classes; to each of which a portion of the Bible was given to translate, not from the Latin nor from the Septuagint, but directly from the original Hebrew and Greek.

How will our English translation compare with other versions of the Bible?

It is said by the most competent judges to be better than any other.

What was the earliest division of the Bible?

That which is supposed to have been made by Ezra. The books of the Old Testament were divided into three classes: "the Law," "the Prophets," and "the Writings," or the "Psalms." To this our Savior refers, Luke xxiv. 14—"All things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms concerning me."

What books were embraced in these three divisions?

"The law," included the first five books: "the Psalms," or writings, included the Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon. "*The Prophets*" included all the remaining books.

When and by whom was the Bible first divided into chapters?

This is generally said to have been done by Cardinal Hugo, A. D. 1240. But as early as the middle of the third century, the four Gospels had been divided into chapters.

When and by whom were the chapters divided into verses?

By Robert Stephens, in the year 1551. It is said that he performed the greater part of this laborious task while on horseback, on a journey from Paris to Lyons!

One of the humanitarian movements of the times although little known as such, can hardly be over estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skillful Physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people, are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skillful physicians are accessible to all classes.—Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the world has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East Dr. AYER, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view, which cure. Do we ever estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—*Gazette and Chronicle, Penn, Io.*

SEAMSHIPS LOST.—The wreck of the Hungarian makes the fourteenth steamer which has been lost since the commencement of steam navigation between Europe and America. Subjoined we give the names of those that have been lost:—

1. President—Never heard of.
2. Columbia—All hands saved.
3. Humbolt—All hands saved.
4. City of Glasgow—Never heard of.
5. City of Philadelphia—All hands saved.
6. Franklin—All hands saved.
7. Artic—Only a few saved.
8. Pacific—Never heard of.
9. Lyonnais—Only a few saved.
10. Tempest—Never heard of.
11. Austria—Burned—great loss of life.
12. Indian—Three lives lost.
13. Argo—All hands saved.
14. Hungarian—All hands lost, probably.

THE FISH EXPERIMENT. Our enterprising townsman, U. S. Treat, Esq., has recently brought from the western branch of the St. Croix, specimens of the Salmon Trout, which naturalists say are the proper Salmon, modified by being deprived of the opportunity of going to salt water. Mr. Treat will transplant these fish in the lakes at Robbinston where they can have access to salt water, and he expects in a few years to improve their size and quality. These fish perfectly resemble the young of the salmon. The average weight of the salmon trout is about three pounds. They are eagerly sought for by sportsmen, as they take the fly readily.—Sportsmen from other States frequently visit Grand Lake for the purpose of taking this kind of fish. Mr. Treat proposes, also, to experiment on the white fish, a variety closely resembling the herring.—[Eastport Sentinel.

☞ The San Francisco Vigilance Committee have presented a splendid sword to Capt. Hiram Webb of New Bedford, who was formerly a prominent member of the organization. The sword cost $225, has a diamond in the hilt, and is enclosed in a gold scabbard, which is covered with engraved designs commemorative of the doings of the once famous Vigilants.—*Boston Jour.*

Agricultural.

How to Fatten Poultry.

This is a matter universally practiced—after a fashion—and yet but imperfectly understood by a great many people who fatten poultry both for the market and their own family consumption. The different varieties of poultry do not require fattening alike.—We will give our plans and experience in each.

THE TURKEY.—Being a rambling and insect-feeding bird, the young ones should run at large when old enough to do so with safety, until the frost has killed off the insects of the season, such as grasshoppers, beetles and grubs. If acorns, beech-nuts and chestnuts abound on or near your premises, they may still range on them until two or three weeks before they are required for market.—Then they should be taken in and confined in a roomy pen, clean, dry, comfortable and well ventilated, and darkened during the day so as to make a twilight—just enough for them to see to eat their food, yet prevent them from gobbling, strutting and fighting—for turkeys are apt to quarrel vehemently at times when they have nothing else to do. Their proper food then is, any kind of grain ground into meal and thoroughly cooked, or if fed whole also boiled until it becomes soft and will easily mash. With either the cooked meal or whole grain also cooked, should be mixed, say one-fourth in quantity, boiled potatoes, carrots or beets—carrots and potatoes are best. These may be put into a common swill barrel, and if you have skimmed milk, or buttermilk, instead of water, to mix with them, so as to reduce the whole mass to the consistency of a thin mash, so much the better, as milk is very palatable and fattening. If this mixture slightly ferments, all the better, provided it does not sour. Have some light troughs made of common six-inch wide boards nailed together V fashion, setting in standards made of bits of board eight or ten inches wide, and one and a-half or two feet long, placed edgewise on the ground, with V's cut in them to receive the troughs—all well nailed together. Have also a trough of water or milk if you have it to spare, near by; also a box of small gravel at hand from which they can help themselves—as turkeys like gravel in their crops, let their food be what it may. A box of broken charcoal—broken into bits the size of acorns, or corn or thereabouts—will be profitable to add to these, charcoal being healthy and palatable to them. You will be surprised to see the thrift of your birds thus treated, and they will fatten in half the time, and at half the expense as when fed on whole raw grain and running at large. There is a choice in grains—Indian corn, barley, shrunken wheat (good wheat is too expensive,) rye and buckwheat—and if all of these are mixed in about equal proportions, with a few oats, are the best. Oats are chaffy, and there is little fattening quality in them, especially when fed whole and dry. No salt, of course is needed. It will hurt poultry, while it will benefit pigs, sheep and cattle.

In killing turkeys, if all are not wanted, at once, select the fattest as they will not fatten equally, and feed the leaner ones a few days longer, or until they are ready for slaughter. The flesh will thus be found fat, delicate and delicious in flavor, and much superior to that fed on raw grain, and running at large. The reason for not feeding whole grain is, that it must be cooked for mastication in the crop—a labor taxing the physical capacity of the bird heavily, and expending much of its nutriment in the operation. Sixpence worth of food for cooking will save half a dollar's waste of flesh in the bird itself, while the time and manual labor consumed in the process is next to nothing in a well-ordered household. A common iron boiler, which every farmer's family ought to have, will answer all purposes.

CHICKENS.—Serve these exactly according to the above directions, only that they require less room; but that room must be equally well ventilated and perches must be also made for them to roost upon. There should be just light enough for a cock to crow by in the morning, and nothing more, as excessive crowing is as fatal to a young cock's fattening as is a turkey's gobbling and strutting. A change of food by an occasional scattering of whole dry grains of some sort may be given to chickens, and also turkeys, but they will after a little time prefer the mash as above described, and to much greater advantage. We may also add that with both chickens and turkeys an occasional, say daily, ration of cabbage-leaves or turnip-tops may be given them. They like these as a change of salad. They are also palatable, and although there is little fattening quality in them, they promote digestion and do them good, though not absolutely necessary.

GEESE.—Confine and feed them as with turkeys and chickens, but give them cabbage-leaves or turnip-tops daily, and plenty of clean water in a large trough well washed out every day. They need no roosting poles of course.

DUCKS.—Treat them exactly like the geese, with the daily addition of a small quantity of flesh either raw or cooked if convenient and cheap. Tallow chandler's scraps are good, well chopped up, and cheaper than any other flesh, unless butcher's offal can be obtained. Ducks are great flesh eaters when they can get it. Fish are bad, as they give the flesh a fishy taste.

Without ventilation and cleanliness, so important in fattening, no perfectly good poultry flesh can be obtained. We know it is quite common with many people—particularly country tavern-keepers—to cram their chickens and other poultry into narrow and close boxes or coops, throw whole grain in any quantity upon the floor, with a saucer or little basin of water once a day, and think they will fatten well on that. But they are wonderfully mistaken. The air they breathe is fetid with the stench of the fowls; the food fairly smells before they eat it, and the whole flesh is tainted with the foul food, foul air and foul water. We have sat down to a table with such poultry cooked upon it, and the smell was as bad as that of the coop they inhabited before slaughter, and this too, was in the finest corn and poultry region in the world, where the best and very perfection of dressed and cooked poultry should abound.

We state the above methods as the best way of fattening poultry. Poultry may be fattened we admit, and very well too, by letting them run at large and giving them plenty of whole grains, but not half so cheaply or readily as by our process; and when we consider the enormous quantities of poultry raised in the United States, both for market and home family consumption, and the great quantities of food expended in the fattening process, the increased aggregate expense of the common loose way of doing it over ours, is millions of dollars annually.

The killing and preparing poultry for market is also an important item of saving and profit, in which our last volume has given ample directions, and we may possibly refer to them in our next number.—*American Agriculturist.*

The True Farmer.

An exchange says there are very many farmers who have nearly wasted the better part of their days by mismanagement and waste of time, and for want of more head work to make their hand work effective.—We want more men who will make two spears of grass grow where one grows now. Such men are a help to the world. Men of energy, of thought, of sound economy and deep calculations, help the world along by their influence and example. Such farmers are an honor to our country. Where the farmer cultivates his mind as well as his soil, and brings each under a high state of cultivation, you have a fair model of a useful and happy, respectable and influential man.

The Seckel pear derived its name from Lawrence Seckel, a wine merchant of Philadelphia, who raised the original tree from which buds have been largely disseminated.

Report of the Select Committee on the Peck Defalcation.

This Report, which our Democratic friends have been lustily calling for, for weeks, has been made, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed. It is full, going into all the particulars, sparing no one of the culpable gentlemen, and proving what has been all along conjectured, that the Treasurer was the dupe of a precious set of land sharks.—Among these gentlemen are Geo. M. Weston, Republican, D. F. Leavitt, Collector of Customs, Bangor, Democrat, Leonard Jones, Postmaster, Bangor, Democrat, A. R. Hallowell and Geo. R. Smith, Republicans, &c., &c. Peck fell among these gentlemen and they took him in, and stripped him bare, and through him, the State Treasury. Peck comes out bankrupt in character, and in purse, while those who had no money to lose, and not too much of that other commodity called an honorable character, bag all the game. This Report will also serve to dissipate about all the sympathy that was to be expected for his bondsmen. These gentlemen, tho most of them, knew pretty well what was going on, and some of them, of both parties, tempted him in the first instance.

The Report states that the actual deficit was $94,023 99. Of this sum, Mr. Dow has since paid $8,500. A minute account is given of every step in the financial plundering game, of the ingenious methods of raising the wind, and of making Peck pay all the bills. If ever there was a set of rascals who deserve to be put to hammering stone, some of these gentlemen who have figured in this game of cheating the State and robbing Peck, are the men. We cannot give all of this Report at this time, but will from time to time treat our readers to its ailments of the rich and rare developments therein made.

On Monday morning, January 16th, Mr. Peck, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Shepley, appeared before the Committee and submitted a written statement.

[We copy the following material parts.]

January 16, 1860.

I stand before this committee and before the people of this State charged with misappropriating the public funds, which I, as Treasurer of State, have had in trust. I acknowledge the charge to be true, and shall proceed to make such statements and explanations of my transactions as are demanded by my convictions of truth and duty.

I have been accustomed from my first connection with the Treasury, to loan the State's money in large and small sums to some of my bondsmen and to others who from time to time solicited aid from this quarter. Some of the parties have paid me and some have not. Sometimes when I have wanted my pay, they have endorsed my notes, upon which I have raised the money on my own and their credit, at the Banks.

I had not got warm in my seat as Treasurer of this State, before I was urgently importuned by some of my bondsmen and others, to loan the money of the State, and for this reason—that I could in this way add to my income from the office. Other Treasurers had done it, and it was generally known that all Treasurers would do it. This, at least, all public men knew full well.

The first year of my occupancy of the treasury, I loaned, as I have said, large sums of money to some of my bondsmen, and to other parties. All the gentlemen who were on my bond and had favors of this sort paid me, with the exception of one. He paid me only in part. There were one or two others who owed me small sums, but I made my account good the first year by borrowing a small sum; and had I been called upon to have settled my account finally with the State, I could have done it with my private means, so there would have been no loss to the State or to my bondsmen. The second year, I pursued pretty much the same course, loaning money to some of my bondsmen and others, and I have to say that all of these gentlemen paid me, with the exception of the individual mentioned above as owing me at the end of the first year.

At the end of the second year I was short $20,000, which I made good by discounts at the banks, which I carried over, so that the Committee appointed to settle with the Treasurer, found my accounts correct on the books and sufficient vouchers for all the state funds on or at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1858.

I now come to the Canada speculations, in which I was unfortunately engaged. I became a partner in this business in July, 1858; and my associates are all of them gentlemen in high social and political standing in this State. The purchase of the timber limits, 206 square miles of territory, with the mill, booms, etc., was made of one Edward Scallon for $20,000—$5,000 down, which payment was made out of my own private funds. For this I was reimbursed at an early day, with interest, so that, in fact a very small sum only would be necessary to meet my liability.

By papers which I herewith present, you will see what a flattering exhibit was presented of receipts and large profits, by men whom I supposed then, and now suppose, were competent to judge, and to know whereof they affirmed. These receipts and these profits have not been realized, hence I am brought to-day in the humiliating position in which I find myself. It has been said—indeed the public mind is very generally entertaining the belief that I have been brought into this ruinous speculation by my partners, who care not for me, nor for the loss which my bondsmen and the State may suffer on my account. I wish only to state the precise truth in this connection, and leave you and the public to judge how this may be. In the first place, then, I did not, and I am confident my partners did not enter upon this enterprise with the intention of taking a single dollar from the Treasury to carry it on.

I do not say that I did not at any time take money from the Treasury and employ it in this Canada operation because that would not be true. I did it frequently, but always sought to replace it by the discounting of notes, and placing the proceeds of these notes to my credit as Treasurer.

I had no doubt at the start that I could with my private means and my credit, carry forward my part of the work and furnish my part of the money without trouble, and I know now that I could have done it with perfect ease. It was represented to me, as you will see by papers herewith presented, that the whole enterprise would cost but $40,000 that this sum would be provided for by early receipts from the lumber; and that there would be a large profit left after paying for the operation in the woods and the cost of the mill, etc.

The mill, booms, etc, as you will see, were to cost $20,000 by our books; and by a statement from our agent they have cost, as I learn, $35,000. The whole operation was to cost $40,000; it has cost between $70,000 to $80,000. The mill was to start in July, sure; and five millions of lumber was to be got to market. The mill did not start till October, and no lumber has been sold.

My arrangements to raise money were all made in the early part of the season, upon the supposition and belief that the mill would start in July, and that before January, 1859, I should be in receipt of $60,000 or $70,000. Accordingly, notes and checks, to early this amount, from time to time, were used; and much of this paper matured, and had to be met in November and December. I was struggling to renew this large amount of paper to save myself, my bondsmen, and the state, when the Norombega Bank failed and the crash came.

At the commencement of this enterprise, some of my associates agreed to furnish money or its equivalent in aid of the operation. Some of them have furnished notes and securities, but none of them have furnished money. I do not say that any one of the men associated with me in this business advised me to use in any one instance the State funds in the enterprise. They did not. Whether they knew that I was doing it or not, you can judge. Some of them rendered me very essential aid in raising money on checks; and all of them have seemed desirous to help me in every way.

I should say in conclusion, that all my Canada property I have placed, so far as I have been able, in the hands of trustees for the benefit of my sureties and the State, and I have no doubt if that interest be well and prudently managed, every dollar which I owe the State will be paid. I shall also, as I can do it, put all my assets in the hands of parties for the benefit of my bondsmen. I am in fully determined to make all the reparation in my power. B. D. PECK.

After stating all the particulars as developed by the witnesses and by Peck, the Committee come to the point:

WAS MONEY USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES?

Every witness that came before the Committee on any topic connected with the defalcation, was interrogated as to whether he had any knowledge of Peck's using public money for political purposes. All told the same tale with very great uniformity. Weston, Cushing, Hallowell, Leavitt, Smith, Somes, Stackpole, Dow, Stanley, and every one examined with unequivocal plainness, that to their knowledge no State funds had been contributed to political uses or for the Temperance cause. Mr. Peck himself, in his testimony, made the following statement:

"I think I have paid during the three years I was Treasurer, about $400 in all, for political uses and for the Temperance cause.—My assessment by the Republican State Committee was $50 in 1857, $100 in 1858, and $50 in 1859. Then I paid some small sums at different times for election purposes in Portland, and once gave $25 dollars to the Temperance Association—in all, amounting as I have said to about $400 for the three years. I never paid from the Treasury directly or indirectly, a dollar to promote Somes' election, and have no reason to suppose the money loaned him was used for election purposes. I know he used it in his business. I never loaned E. B. French a dollar, directly or indirectly, of private funds or public funds—nor to any other person for him directly or indirectly. I have never paid a dollar directly or indirectly for Stephen C. Foster, either personally or politically. I think I once let a member of the Republican State Committee in Portland have my check in favor of Jas. S. Pike for a certain sum of money, less than $1000, which he was remitting to the Eastern District.—He paid me the same sum precisely, in Portland, that I gave him my check for."

HOW THE SCRAPE WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE BANGOR UNION MAN.

About the same time that Mr. Peck was giving the foregoing testimony to the Committee, the following paragraph appeared in the Bangor Daily Union:

WHY NO BANGOR?—The people are all out of patience that the Investigating Committee of the Legislature, on the defalcation of the late State Treasurer, do not report. Rumor is now rife that the Committee mean to spin the matter out until the close of the present session, and then let the whole matter go over to the next Legislature, in order that the Black Republican party may not have the damning record to contend against during the Presidential campaign. We fear that there is too much foundation for this rumor. Relying on the strength of it, a poor nincompoop, who signs himself *D. W. Bright*, has written to the Eastport *Sentinel* denying the truth of our recent statement that Peck had used thousands of dollars of the State's money in the Congressional campaign of 1858.—Our authority for the statement is reliable; and more—we have *good* authority for stating that Peck's defalcation to the State, will reach $100,000 instead of $94,000, as reported by the Committee, and that his outside checks will amount to another $100,000, for which the State is not responsible."

The same paper, a few days before the appearance of the above paragraph, had stated the amount contributed by Peck to the election of Somes, to have been $13,000, to the election of French, $5000, and to the election of Foster, $1000. From the confident tone in which these statements were made,—being declared to be "reliable," and put forth "on good authority,"—the Committee were induced to believe that, possibly, the editor of the *Union* might possess information which would convict Mr. Peck, not only of having expended the public money in the corrupt manner alleged, but also of testifying falsely touching these important points. The Committee, therefore, conceived it to be their duty to call on the editor of the *Union*, Marcellus F. Emery, Esq., for his information, and they accordingly summoned him to appear before them on the 16th of February. The substance of Mr. Emery's testimony is as follows, taken down as he delivered it:

"All the knowledge I have of the matter, is from rumor. I have no personal knowledge. My sources of information are such as I should not be willing to report. The matter about Peck's using money for political purposes, was mere rumor. I have no definite information about it, but it is an inference from facts which I have heard. No one who has ever communicated with me, has pretended to have personal knowledge, or any definite information of the matter. I did not suppose when I wrote the article, that my informant had any personal knowledge or definite information about the matter. I understood it was report he had heard. He gave me the source of his information. I respectfully decline to give the name of my informant, or to give the name he gave to me."

As Mr. Emery, in the face of this series of negations and unqualified confessions of ignorance touching the whole matter, still maintained that he should feel himself justified in repeating the charges contained in his article, the Committee thought it advisable to require the names which he had just declined to give; for as these gentlemen, whoever they might be, possessed sufficient knowledge to convince Mr. Emery, the Committee thought it quite probable that they would prove of material service in ferreting out this matter. Accordingly the Committee voted to require the names, and Mr. Emery not wishing to give them, and being anxious, as he said, not to commit a "contempt," he asked an hour to consult counsel as to his legal rights and obligations in the premises.

The Committee at once granted him three hours and adjourned to suit his convenience. When the Committee met again, Mr. Emery appeared, and while declaring that he did not believe he could be legally compelled to answer the question addressed to him, he yet thought it expedient and prudent to do so, would therefore give the names under protest. He then informed the Committee that D. M. Howard, of Bangor, was his immediate informant, and that Howard's authority was a letter which he had seen from Col. Geo. W. Stanley, of Augsta. Mr. Emery informed the Committee that Howard had no more information than he had himself, but that Col. Stanley, he presumed, had. Mr. Emery further suggested that if the Committee should call on Louis O. Cowan, Frederic A. Pike, and Jas. S. Pike, some important information on the point involved would doubtless be elicited.

Anxious to obtain all possible information, the Committee at once resolved to summon Col. Stanley before them, and that gentleman appeared, and gave the following testimony, *in extenso*:—

"I have no knowledge that Mr. Peck has spent any money for political purposes since his election. Do not know that he has furnished any money to any person for any such purpose. In my letter to Bangor, I conveyed no other information touching facts than such as Mr. Peck had himself communicated to me; and that was simply that Somes was his debtor to a certain amount. Peck did not state that Somes had used the money for political purposes. My conversation with Peck was in the jail at Bangor. Have no knowledge of money being contributed by Peck, directly or indirectly, in the Congressional elections of the first, second or third district, in 1858. I have heard can't remember from whom, that Peck had sent $1,000 to Mr. Pike, for sixth district, but have no personal knowledge of the matter."

Col. Stanley seemed to be no little surprised that he should have been quoted as authority for the article in the *Union*. He stated that his business led him to write quite frequently to Bangor, but that in no letter had he made any more specific charge touching the point in question, than he had just recited to the Committee.

The Committee summoned Louis O. Cowan, and F. A. Pike, to appear before them, and addressed the proper questions to Jas. S. Pike, by letter, with the view of eliciting information from them, on the points concerning which Mr. Emery was sure they would be fully advised.

Mr. Cowan stated that he did not know of any money being contributed by either Peck or Somes in the Congressional canvass of 1858—that "Somes never gave, loaned or sent him a dollar."

Frederic A. Pike appeared before the Committee and testified that he did not know of any money being contributed by B. D. Peck in the Congressional election of 1858, or any other year.

James S. Pike wrote as follows:

"I know of no contribution for election purposes made by Peck, at any time or in any place, and I have no suspicion or belief that he ever contributed any thing to the sixth District in 1858, or at any other time."

The Committee have thus been unable to find that a single dollar has been used by Mr. Peck, directly or indirectly, for election purposes.

WHAT HAS PECK DONE WITH THE MONEY?

The following table will show the deficit, and also the amount raised by Peck outside of that, and also the parties to whom it is due—according to his own confession:

To delivery to the state	$94,023 99
Owes Mr. Palmer, Portland	3,000 00
Norombega Bank	8,000 00
Traders Bank	7,000 00
Creek, Suffolk Bank	500 00
Overdraft, Suffolk Bank	1,075 25
In Canada	9,000 00
Mechanics Bank	900 00
Biddeford City Bank	1,500 00
Manufacturers and Traders Bank	2,000 00
Files and Emery, notes at Traders Bank	1,000 00
	$130,002 24

This sum of $130,002 24, Mr. Peck alleges to be the amount which he has obtained by virtue of his office as Treasurer, and which he has misappropriated as follows, according to his own showing:

DISBURSEMENTS.

In Canada operations	$82,673 60
Loaned to D. E. Somes	10,700 00
Loaned to Neal Dow	11,500 00
Expenses in 1857	1,200 00
Expenses in 1858	6,085 00
Expenses in 1859	10,860 00
	$1,023 60

"*The Expenses of 1857*" of $1,200, include simply his cost of living above his salary, together with such contributions as he made to churches, and to benevolent and political objects.

The "*Expenses of 1858*" are thus summed up by Mr. Peck:

Contributions for benevolent, political and other purposes	$100 00
Expenses of living above salary	1,400 00
Traveling expenses, interest money and Exchange	3,075 00
Lent Mr. L. A. S. Farnsworth	700 00
Small sums loaned to many persons	710 00
	$6,085 00

The "*Expenses in 1859*" were given by Mr. Peck as follows:

Contributions for benevolent, political and other purposes	$200 00
Paid on mill yard	2,000 00
Expenses of living above salary	1,500 00
Repairs on House and purchase of Furniture	2,000 00
Interest, Exchange and Traveling Expenses	2,000 00
Horses and Carriages	500 00
Bad debts	4,660 08
	$16,860 00

With regard to the use made of this large sum of money by Mr. Peck, the Committee say that it is not accounted for to their satisfaction.

The reason assigned by Peck for charging the Dow loan $11,500 among the disbursements, and not entering the avails of notes, endorsed by Dow, among his receipts, is that Dow has (in Peck's) property in his hands to nearly the amount of those notes, and he will let those facts offset each other.

But it will be observed that while Peck loaned the "$11,500" to Dow, he received back $10,500 as the avails of the notes endorsed by Dow, and since paid by him, and that the property in Dow's hands which he exhibits as an offset, was either owned by him before he was elected Treasurer, or if since acquired, is included in the schedule of "disbursements" already given; so that the $10,500 must be added to the amount received by him, thus increasing the gross sum to $140,502 24, and leaving unaccounted for in his disbursements the sum of $11,423 60.

The Committee interrogated Peck as to the amount of money still at his command, and his uniform assertion was, that he had not more than $300 in the world. No evidence to the contrary came before the Committee.

THE DEFICIT OF 1858.

Mr. Peck furnishes the following schedule of his outlays in 1858, for which he drew on the State funds. The exhibit is more exact and therefore more satisfactory than those which have just been reviewed.

ADVANCED ON CANADA PROPERTY:	
T. Cushing, cash	$1,126 00
" " "	60 25
Check to A. R. Hallowell	1,959 00
Paid for "Leads"	5,000 00
Check to A. R. Hallowell	2,000 00
" " "	970 00
Paid T. Cushing	300 00
Sent T. Cushing in N. Y. draft	2,400 00
Paid for draft	6 00
T. Cushing, check on Suffolk Bank	1,000 00
Total on Canada property, 1858,	$11,721 25
Loaned to D. E. Somes $10,700 00	
State tax of Westbrook 2,414 29	
" " Freeport 443 51	
" " Otisfield 19 00	
" " Yarmouth 1,195 99	
	14,852 79
Expenses of 1858,	6,085 00
	$34,659 54

At the close of the year 1858, Peck was undoubtedly deficient to this amount, and had he not been aided by discounts of his own and some of his friends' notes, and by the unlawful sale of his official checks, whose payment was postponed till the ensuing year, he must, at that time, have proved a public defaulter. Rightfully and morally he *was* one, but technically he managed to escape exposure and to show a clean record when his accounts were examined.

WHO IS LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEFICIENCY OF 1858?

It is quite indisputable that all the money raised by Peck to carry him over the critical era at the close of 1858 was taken directly from the Treasury in 1859, to discharge the obligations he incurred in securing the necessary amount. This fact is admitted by Peck himself. It is clearly manifest however, that if Peck had not been reelected to his post, he would have had no opportunity to seize the money for the payment of the notes. The State funds would therefore have been in no danger from that quarter and the settlement of those notes would have been a question entirely between Peck, the parties who united with him in making them and the banks that discounted them. His bondsmen of 1858 could not have been held on them, the State of course had nothing to do with them, and the transaction would have been treated as a personal and not a public matter.

In regard to the official checks, however, on which he raised the sum of $10,200, the Committee apprehend that the case would have been entirely different. These checks were drawn by "B. D. Peck, Treasurer," on the State funds at the Suffolk Bank, they were taken from Peck by various banks in this State, on the very last days of December, so late indeed, that it was impossible for the checks to reach the Suffolk until the 1st or 2d of January, even if there was no understanding with the banks to hold them back a few days, which their might have been. As the State's account with the Suffolk was balanced up to December 31, and an abstract thereof sent to the Treasury Office, it is quite evident that these checks could not reach there in season to be reckoned in the account of 1858, but if they went there at all, were necessarily carried over to the account of 1859. The money was lost to the State, by the act of Peck, in 1858, and in this respect the case of the checks differs essentially from that of the notes; for had Peck gone out of the office, at the close of his second year, the State could not possibly have lost one dollar on the latter.—The avails of the notes were actually paid into the Treasury without the State being pledged or any of its funds fraudulently mortaged for repayment, as in the case of the checks. So far as the notes are concerned, therefore it was by his action in 1859, that the State was defrauded of their amount, and by such action as could only have been accomplished by Peck being Treasurer for 1859.

The town taxes received by Peck in 1858, and withheld from entry at the Treasury office, constituted a fraud upon the State of precisely the same kind practised in the case of the checks. The town collectors having the Treasurer's receipt, could not, of course, be called on to pay these taxes again; the bond of a subsequent year could have nothing to do with them; and the reclamation must be on Peck and his sureties at the time the fraud was perpetrated.

One very simple and very true test by which to try and determine the question of responsibility in these cases, is, to see what would have been the result had Peck not been reelected the third year. It is quite evident that the "notes" by which he raised a large amount to carry him over would have remained unpaid, so far as the State funds were concerned. It is equally evident that the $10,200 of official checks would have been paid from the State funds, without regard to the question of his reelection. It is quite as manifest that the town taxes received by him and not accounted for, would have been demanded of him as soon as the collectors reported their payment and exhibited his receipt. Peck would, therefore, have been accountable for these sums without regard to any third term of office. They have, in fact, no necessary connection with his third term, and, therefore, in the judgment of the Committee, no connections with his bondsmen for the third year. As Peck was accountable to the State on these different items, solely by virtue of his conduct in 1858, it appears quite evident to the Committee that the bondsmen of 1858 must be held responsible. It cannot certainly be pleaded either in law or justice, that they are absolved from responsibility simply because Peck's accounts for the year 1858 were declared by the Legislature to be properly vouched and correct. The exhibit on which the Legislative declaration was based, was, a fraudulent one, and as Peck can claim no advantage from his own wrong, it is not to be presumed that those who stood as his sureties can do so. It is therefore the judgment of the Committee that Mr. Peck's bondsmen of 1858 are responsible for the following sums, making a total of $14,352 80:

Amount of official checks fraudulently obtained for purpose of settling accounts	$10,200 00
Amount of taxes withheld from Treasury books of 1858	4,152 80
The total deficiency of 1859, as stated on the first page of the Report, is	$94,023 99
Substracting as properly belonging to bondsmen of 1858	14,352 80
And there remains	$79,671 19
Product sum paid by Mr. Dow	8,500 00
And there remains	$71,171 19

The Committee have also shown that, in their judgement, the following sums are due to the State from the parties named:

From J. Wyman	$1,675 00
From Mechanics Bank	1,100 00
From Neal Dow	5,000 00
From Walter Brown	2,832 39
Amounting in all to	$8,607 39

Mr. Dow, as before shown, has expressed his willingness to pay "without litigation or expense," the $5,000 which the committee consider to be due from him, "if in the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court he is liable." It is the judgment of the Committee that the state should demand payment of the foregoing sums from the parties named, and enforce it by law if necessary. Should the specified sums be thus recovered, the $71,171 10 would be reduced by the sum of $8,607 39, leaving due from the bondsmen of 1858, the sum of $62,563 71.

The Committee therefore recommend that prompt and efficient measures be resorted to to secure from Mr. Peck's bondsmen of 1858 the sum of $14,352 80, and from his bondsmen of 1859 the sum of $62,563 71.

The Committee are happy to express the belief that the bond of both years contains the names of honorable men, who will not attempt to shrink from any responsibility that attaches to them. It is, however, in any event, the duty of the Legislature to take the most energetic and decisive course in the premises. Public confidence has been shocked by the shameless defalcation of the Treasurer, and it is of supreme importance to the good name and credit of the State, that the sureties should redeem the pledge of honor which the principal has so signally violated.

The Committee are aware that their report has been delayed beyond the time when the Legislature and the public seemed rightfully to expect its appearance; but they also know that it is impossible, for one not actively engaged in the labor of the investigation, to adequately comprehend the inevitable perplexities and postponements attending it.—They only feel that in the nearly fifty sessions they have held, the large number of witnesses they have examined, and the many hundred pages of testimony they have taken down, an ample reason may be found for the delay in the submission of their report to the Legislature.

J. H. DRUMMOND, Chairman, } of the
J. M. LIVERMORE, } Senate.
CLEMENT SKOLFIELD. }

J. G. BLAIN, Chairman, }
GEO. K. JEWETT, }
FREDK. ROBIE, } of the
JAS. M. STONE, } House.
ROLAND FISHER, }
JOSEPH PORTER, }
GEO. COMSTOCK, }

March 5, 1860.

[It will be observed that ALL the members of the Committee join in making this report—the democratic as well as the Republicans. All of them agree to and sign it and consequently no minority report may be expected.]

——Could the thousands of people who have experienced the beneficial results which attend the use of Redding's Russia Salve be convened together, their numbers would exceed the roll of the British Army. It is the Sovereign Remedy for cuts, burns, scalds, wounds, chapped hands, sores, corns, ect.—Price 25 cents a box, sold everyhere.

——THE ICE CROP. A Rockport correspondent of the Belfast Journal says—"There will be fifteen or sixteen thousand tons of ice cut here this winter—about ten thousand to be stored and the remainder shipped—employing from 30 to 40 men besides a large number of teams. Messrs. E. E. Carlton & Co., are the only ones engaged in the business."

The Ellsworth American.

N. K. SAWYER, Editor and Proprietor.

ELLSWORTH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1860.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S Advertising Agency, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston. S. M. P. & Co. are the agents for the AMERICAN, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

S. S. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the same rates as required by us.

The Law Regulating Newspapers and Periodicals.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the Post Office without notifying the Publisher, and the payment of all arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

5. Subscribers to newspapers or periodicals removing, are liable to pay at the place to which the paper is directed, as long as any is sent to their address in the county of the time of subscription, unless notice is sent of such removal to the publisher's office.

We wish to say a word to our subscribers who are principally engaged in farming, in regard to the Agricultural department of the *American*. This being pre-eminently a political year, we may have at times to encroach upon the space allotted to the important subjects of farming and horticulture. To such, we make the offer, that if they will pay **$1,50** in advance for the *American*, or, if owing, and will pay all arrearage and for one year in advance, that we will send them a copy of the *Genesee Farmer* free. All new subscribers will be entitled to a copy if desired.

In the mean time, having taken an active interest in the formation of the Agricultural Society in this County, and in its prosperity, we shall continue to do the same for the future, publishing all the doings of the Trustees, Executive Committee, with the List of Premiums, &c.

No expense or pains will be spared to make the *American* a faithful chronicle of passing events and of home news.

An Apology—"As is an Apology."

"For Brutus is an honorable man;
So are they all, all honorable men."

We have a mortal dread of bailiffs and lawyers; and an equal dread of being in a false position; and therefore being just now in a fix, a bad fix, we must either face the ministers of the law or retract. We are going to do the latter. It is the easiest and quickest done. It don't cost much.—a precious little bit of paper will suffice to say, spare me, and "I'll come down." We are going to make, not only an apology, but an ample and comprehensive one, one that cannot be misconstrued, misinterpreted, evaded, explained away, or that in any sense will fail to be as broad as the offence is grave and serious. Haven't we a vivid recollection of once being a "criminal in pursuit of justice?" Didn't we "worry" the good State of Maine and, in a pertinacious attempt to be "put through?" Don't we have a more than faint recollection of starting down East, at the first "click" of the Telegraphic instrument announcing that our humble self was wanted, and of the "perils by land" of that momentous trip? Didn't the stage upset and throw our corporeal frame as much as a rod into a rock heap tearing our best "trousers" and the outer cuticle, or scarf skin of a leg? Does any sane man suppose we are going to run such risks again, when by just making an apology we can be let alone, and have permission to sail in smooth water and under fair skies? Not by a jugful. We had rather make two apologies, even if we are in the right, as we always endeavor to be. But the key to all this must be told, and here it goes.

Last week we said that "we were informed," that previous to the Surry town meeting that one of the gentlemen who is now a town officer, had a barrel of liquor, and that more or less of it was supplied to such as are in the habit of taking the "critter." We didn't think this was just the thing, and it explained why it should take two days to get through with the business of a small town. We thought there was more of truth than fiction in the report. We were all wrong. It was not so. We have the word of a gentleman—one of the elected town officers of Surry, that it is a libel on the aforesaid officers, and are threatened with divers things if we don't apologize. A meeting is to be called, unless a public recantation is made this week, and a *specktacular* committee appointed to visit our humble self, and obtain the names of our informants. The Irishman that was sentenced to be hung objected to the sentence because he was ticklish about the throat. We are sensitive upon all squelching and libel processes, and therefore apologize. Our informant, the newly elected town officer, says that "the barrel of rum was had in January and it was all gone, or pretty much gone before the meeting." Another gentleman is still more explicit and is sure that they didn't have but a gallon to commence operations with Monday morning, in that quarter. But we prefer to stick to the first statement, that it was all gone, and that the barrel was as dry as an orange peel. This looks reasonable and fair as there is a good deal of sickness in Surry, and no one has a right to suppose that 36 gallons, more or less, could last long. Of course not; and we are perfectly willing to apologize. We are willing to believe, that the aforesaid officers didn't furnish a "smile" of anything to take through the day. But says the reader, why need it occupy two days to do the business of a small town? Hearken ye, and learn.—Every vote taken, every question raised, every reason offered had not only to be examined in the light of what the gentleman called "Wiswells's Law," but after it was filtered through the brain of the Moderator, a process not over well calculated to render a thing lucid or transparent. We have no doubt but Mr. Wiswell gave the Sir oracles of Surry good sound law, as he ranks well as a lawyer. But the filtering process must have been fatal to it. Now it is clear that all this fine precision, and legal adjustment of all the incongruous points must have taken up as much as two days of precious time. We apologize. For fear this is not comprehensive enough, and to steer clear of having a pumping committee visit us we will frame something broader than a common place apology. We were not only wrong in the supposition that there might be more "truth than fiction" in the rumor, but we are sadly at fault in believing any person ever informed us of the matter at all. We apologize. Dear reader, you who read what was written and printed on this subject last week, please to consider that it was never written or printed. We are not only satisfied that the aforesaid rumor was not all true, but that it was not more than half of the truth, for we have come to think that there was no election held on that day, that no one lives in the town, and finally that there is no such place as "my native town of Surry," but in the language of the great Poet

* * * * * These our actors
As I foretold you were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inhabits (have) dissolved
And, like an insubstantial pageant faded
And (left) not a rack behind.

If our apology is not broad enough now, we'll hang for the offence and done with it. A Virginia duellist would be satisfied with one half as broad.

Note Bene. We have heard of worse rumors since, but we shall not say a word for fear of having to apologize.

POSTSCRIPT. Still another batch, but both of our ears are closed to all such nonsense. We apologize.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Granite State True to Freedom!

Governor, Councillors, Senate and House Republican!!

The annual election held on Tuesday in New Hampshire, resulted in a complete victory to the Republicans. A gain in the popular vote, a gain in the Legislature and a gain of Councillors. This is a glorious beginning of the campaign.

The candidates for Governor were the same as last year—Ichabod Goodwin being the candidate of the Republicans, and Asa P. Cate of the Democrats. The vote for Governor last year stood—Goodwin 36,368, Cate 32,825.

The Councillors, last year, stood—4 Republicans and 1 Democrat. The Senate—8 Republicans and 4 Democrats. House of Representatives—190 Republicans and 120 Democrats.

THE RESULT.

CONCORD, March 13—Midnight. We have returns from 120 towns, which foot up for Goodwin, 24,400; Cate, 21,132. This summary does not include Cheshire or the lower part of Rockingham County, which will probably add to Mr. Goodwin's majority. The Republicans have elected four and probably all of the five Councillors, nine of the twelve Senators, and about one hundred majority of the Legislature. So far the Republicans have majorities in seven of the ten counties.

Seventy-four towns elect 109 Republican and 30 Democratic Representatives.

The entire Republican ticket is elected in Rockingham County.

LATEST.

STATESMAN'S OFFICE, }
CONCORD, N. H., March 14—2 A. M. }

The following are the footings of the vote for Governor in 124 towns:

Goodwin, Rep.	30,321
Cate, Dem.	25,627

The Republicans have elected 171 members of the Legislature, and the Democrats 80.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

BROOKSVILLE, March 12, 1860.

Friend Sawyer:—To-day we had the hardest contest for town officers that we have had for many years, both parties were out in full force and the vote heavy. Samuel Condon Jr. Rep. was elected *Town Clerk* without opposition receiving 26 votes. Now came the struggle for the control of the ballot box in Sept. For *First Selectman*, Kenney Grindle Rep., received 120 votes, David Walker, Dem., 105, Scattering, 8; 2d do. Samuel Condon, Jr. Rep., 117, David Varnum, Jr., Rep (sup. by Dem.) 120, Scattering, 7. No choice. 2d trial, David Varnum, Jr., was elected by a vote of 123 to 108, 3 do. Andrew Gray, Rep., 111, Henry Bake, Dem. 107. For *Treasurer* two Republicans were run, John K. Blodgett, Rep. receiving 143 votes. *Sup. School Com.*, S. D. Gray, Rep., 88, Augustus G. Blake, Dem., 83, Scattering, 1. *Coll.* Samuel Condon, Jr., *Const.* J. A. Mathers, R. B. Walker. *Moderator*, Simeon Allen, Esq., Rep. In a list of our town officers which I sent you a year since, Mr. Andrew Gray was classed with the Republicans which caused some stir among his former political friends (?) This year his name is placed there again and any information desired I presume to say will be most cordially given by that gentleman or his friends by calling upon them.

Yours truly,
J. W. B.

MT. DESERT, Mar. 6th, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Our annual town meeting came off yesterday, with good feelings between the Black and Cats, the blacks had things pretty much their own way, electing everything except the third selectman.

Jacob Somes, *Moderator*; Horatio S. Savery, *Clerk*; John M. Noyes, Daniel Kimball, Decator Dawes, *Selectmen*; John H. Parker, *Treasurer and Collector*; Benj. T. Atherton, *Supervisor of Schools*; Benj. T. Atherton, Giles H. Sargent, *Constables*.

You can set old Mt. Desert down, sure for the Republican cause next fall.

INDIVIDUAL.

Republished because of a mistake in last issue.

SEDGWICK. L. G. Philbrook, *Moderator*; R. S. Cole, *Clerk*; L. G. Philbrook, D. Morgan, Jr., M. P. Allen, *Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor*; D. Morgan, Jr., *Treasurer*; R. Friend, *Constable and Collector*; Rev. T. J. B. House, *Sup't School Committee*. All Republicans.

CRANBERRY ISLE.—Robert Spurling 2d, *Town Clerk*; W. P. Preble, Dem., Jos. Spurling, Rep., Geo. N. Spurling, Rep., *Selectmen*; W. M. Richardson, Dem., *Treasurer*; A. C. Fernald, Dem., *Sup't of Schools*, Gilbert Hadlock and S. Young, Rep., *Constables*.

HANCOCK.—John Milliken, *Moderator*; Warren Stratton, *Clerk*; Samuel N. McFarland, William Hutchings and Samuel Stratton, 2d., *Selectmen and Overseers*; Peltiah Moore, *Treasurer*. R. H. B. Moon, *Supervisor of Schools*; Lewis Springer, *Collector*.

About half of the above are of each party. Politics was not carried into the election.

SULLIVAN.—Col. A. B. Perry, *Moderator*; Gilbert E. Simpson, *Clerk*; James B. Chilicott, N. K. Preble and Millens Uran, *Selectmen*; R. S. Preble, *Treasurer*. All Republicans.

BANGOR.—The Municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in a sweeping Republican victory, the details of which we give below. Although there was but little excitement, an increased vote over that of last spring was thrown,—and a noble increase in the Republican majority. Mr. Stetson has a majority of 478 for Mayor, which is a gain of 104 from the Republican majority last spring, and 105 from that of last fall. The Republicans elect 5 Aldermen and 15 Councilmen—the democrats 2 Aldermen and 5 Councilmen. In Ward 1, Mr Norcross (dem.) is elected Alderman by two majority, and one of the democratic candidates for Councilman, (Dennis McCarty) is defeated. Holden and Moran are elected.—*Whig.*

ROCKLAND CITY ELECTION. At the City Election in Rockland, which took place on the 4th inst., the vote for Mayor stood, Wiggin (Rep.) 739; Brown (Dem.) 460. The Republicans carried every ward in the city—electing every member of the Common Council, and all the Aldermen, except in Ward 1, where in consequence of split there was no choice.

BELFAST.—We learn that Dr. R. Moody, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Belfast yesterday. This result, we suppose, was in consequence of the irritation caused by the erection of the County of Knox.

BRIDGTON.—Jonathan Tuck, Democrat, was elected Mayor by two majority. Republicans have a majority of Aldermen and Councilmen.

CORINTH.—The Republicans carried this town by only one majority.

NEWS ITEMS.

——Measures are taken, to at once organize the Hancock Mutual Fire Insurance Company, chartered by the present Legislature. Its office will be at Bucksport. We have no doubt from our knowledge of the members of this company, and of the officers, that it will be among the most reliable in the country. Thousands of dollars are annually paid out in this county to foreign companies, which might just as well be paid to a home company.

☞ We learn that only a portion of the town officers of Penobscot are Republicans. We put them down Republicans in our last, upon the information of one that we thought knew whereof he affirmed. The Democrats carried this town at the Sept. election in 1858 and 1859. It is only the "Dutch half taking Holland."

A NEW BUSINESS.—We have noticed of late small boys in the street with a pail in one hand and shovel in the other, in search for ash heaps. These industrious boys now go into the stores and offices and beg to clean out the stoves for the ashes. When they get their dishes full, they find a ready market from some one.

CORRESPONDENCE,

Mr. Jarvis' Letter, No. 4.

That the Almighty intended the Negro for a slave, we shall assume the responsibility to deny.

The Divine intention in this matter we find revealed in the Law of God, which is a transcript of the Divine nature—the Divine will and intention revealed—the grand embodiment of those principles and rules which the Almighty intended to govern the relation of man to man—the social development of his nature.

1. In the beginning, at the creation, we find the Creator designated the sphere of man's dominion in his individual capacity; but he gave him no power over man, the phrase, living thing, having direct reference to the lower animals: Gen. 1: 28. There we find the grand prototype of that statement in the Declaration of Independence, "All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights." The present tense of the verb are, in this statement, seems to be the ground of the statement in Mr. J's letter, that the signers of the Declaration of Independence "affixed their signature giving sanction to a deliberate and palpable falsehood," if that declaration did not refer solely to the white man—for blacks were then in slavery, and being born to it—but this idea of the assertion would as well apply to whites as blacks, for countless numbers in different countries in the Eastern world, were then, and destined to continue in a worse bondage or oppression than that which they threw off of themselves. And also it might well apply to themselves, for their independence was not given, it was only asserted. And any virtuous, self-denying man in the light of the eternal law of the Creator can clearly see, that the assertion referred to in the Declaration of Independence, relates to that state or position of man, or all men, in their social, civil, and political relations to each other, which the Creator intended they should have, and which is woven into their constitution, whether white or black—whether with a great intellect, or a small one—an eternal and just right to himself and his, when not forfeited by crime.

This is the sense of the assertion, and it stands in harmony with all the laws that govern man's social nature. The attention to, and treatment of slavery by the framers of the constitution, was a necessity of the times; slavery existed, and the constitution must acknowledge it, and did; but all regarded it as a great evil, and leading men looked for its termination under the constitution, by a practical application of the liberal sentiment they had proclaimed in the declaration.

2. The golden rule of Christianity, "what ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," applies to all races which have sprung from one blood, and reveals the intention of the Creator in relation to man's treatment to man. This is sufficient of itself to determine the Divine intention in regard to one man's enslaving another. If Divine intentions are asserted or proclaimed, they can be obtained or known, only by that revelation which God has made to man—the Divine economy, and those eternal and unchangeable laws, which are written in the book of Nature, and which reflect the Divine intention when discovered by the light of Scripture, would remain a profound secret without that light.

Therefore, the Scriptures are the proper test of Divine intention, and there is nothing in Scripture or Nature, which more clearly and beautifully determines the Divine intention in regard to the matter under consideration, than that golden rule given by our Saviour.

3. Something a little more touching upon the point, is found in the Old Testament: "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." How tangibly this illustrates the method by which modern slavery in the United States, West Indies and South America was established—by stealing men and selling them. And how clearly the Divine intention, or will is expressed here, that one man shall not enslave another, by the punishment here imposed, he shall surely be put to death. The Negro is a man—is human, and his color and inferior intellect furnish no argument in favor of enslaving him, and can furnish no acceptable excuse to the justice of that Almighty Being who has said, "He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, shall surely be put to death." By this light we have the high criminality of the establishers of modern slavery all in sight, they have stolen men and sold them, and the punishment they have incurred is proclaimed by Him whose intentions have been contravened, they shall surely be put to death. This is the law and expresses the will and intention of the Creator. Law was evaded, and violated, and punishment excepted, anciently, as well as in modern times. The United States and some other nations have acknowledged this ancient law, and endorsed the intention of the Creator, by forbidding the slave trade; but it is among the things which appear most clearly that the United States and Spanish authorities do connive at the slave trade in many cases.

But how is it with the perpetrators of slavery? The Divine law says, if he be found in his hand he shall surely be put to death. The holders of slaves have got the stolen man in hand, and the law applies the punishment to them, and why should it not be thus applied? The receiver of stolen goods is usually accounted equally guilty with him who steals them, and liable to the same punishment. The iniquity of the fathers is visited upon the children when the children practice and perpetrate the sins of the fathers. How is this? Let us see. We are told, "the present generation is not responsible for the introduction of the Negro into our country," but certainly this generation is guilty of and responsible for its own sins—they have the stolen man in hand; they have not brought all the slaves in this country into it, but they have part of them, and this assimilates them with the practices and guilt of their fathers. Again, in all the theoretical force and scheme of the business, they are one with their fathers—their views, opinions, purposes, desires, practices, feelings, plans, are grand and all absorbing objects, one and the same. When cargoes of slaves were landed in this county in the eighteenth century, slaveholders were glad of it. When cargoes of slaves were landed in this country in 1858, slaveholders were glad of it, and paid the dollar for them—all showing their practice and guilt is one with their father's. The great trouble is, the evidence of guilt is with them, they have the stolen man in hand. We do not intend to convey the idea, by these remarks, that we design or advocate the arrest and execution of 350,000 of our citizens, even if it were possible; we desire no such thing, although their guilt is as clear as was John Brown's, and the guilt and responsibility is what we wish to show. But our all absorbing object is to clear the Divine character from the grave charges made upon it.

It is said, "we have the wolf by the ears; it is hard to hold on, it is worse to let him go." Now this is not an appropriate figure by which to represent slavery in this country. The objects of slavery are these; What are they? 1. Property, money. 2 Ease, 3. Licentiousness. We will blend these in one, and call them gain: then the most appropriate figure to represent slavery, is the wild monkey which has thrust his paw into the narrow neck of a bottle placed partly full of corn to entrap him—he takes up a handful of corn; now with his handful of corn he cannot draw his paw out of the bottle. He is so tenacious in his purpose he will not let go his corn; but "utters a mournful cry, as if he were in great trouble," and will be taken prisoner before he will let go his corn, when that one act would release him. So it is with slavery and slaveholders. They have grabbed hold of the gain and hold on to it pertinaciously, and will not let go—ill gotten gain, so the more tenaciously held, and rather than yield the grasp on the gain, will be taken prisoners or ruin the country, when the release of that grasp would release from all trouble.

4. Again, the Divine intention in regard to men being subjected to slavery is clearly seen in that branch of the moral law which dictates the duties of married life. In the beginning, male and female was the order of their creation, and for this cause a man shall leave his father and mother and cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh; and it is said to all inside and outside of the marriage contract, "thou shalt not commit adultery." The laws are of an eternal nature, and are written in the constitutions of all men whether white or black, involving or revealing the Divine intention. The reason is plain, the institution of marriage is divinely intended for the happiness of man, it embraces all that is most dear to him, the entire family circle with the more distant degrees of consanguinity—these elements of happiness are divinely intended to be inviolably his. Now slavery breaks down the marriage institution, and tramples on all the laws which regulate it under foot, and so violates one of the greatest laws of God and nature—a violation instead of a consummation of the Divine intention.

With these truths staring us in the face, can the idea be entertained that the Almighty intended the Negro for a slave? If the Negro is not human, if he is a brute, then none of these revelations apply to him, and the Divine intention in this line does not reach him, but we have shown beyond all dispute that he is human, and so made in the image of God. Shall then all his rights embracing himself and the eternal law of his Creator revealed in his word and written in the Negro's constitution, be regarded with impunity? And the white man find excuse for his conduct in these Heaven-daring violations in the doctrine that the Almighty intended the Negro for a slave?

Cowper says:

"Pompey looks and black complexion,
Cannot change nature's claim;
But affection,
Dwells in white and black the same."

5. All the laws in the Old Testament regulating servitude, show that it never was the Divine intention that the Negro, or any one else, should be reduced to slavery.

6. If the Almighty intended the Negro for a slave, why is he not a slave? Taken in the widest sense of the term, and that is the way the term is used, it means all the Negroes, or the generality, and as those who are in slavery are a very few compared with the grand mass of the races, we see that the Negro is not a slave, using the term in its widest sense, as it was used in the statement we have under consideration. Those in slavery are a few incidentally stolen from the borders or outskirts of the race, leaving the grand mass of the population free. The Divine intentions are always consummated, when they are not and cannot be prevented by the free agency of man, and the fact that the Negro as a whole, is not in slavery, show that the Divine intention that the Negro should be a slave is not consummated, if that intention exists. If all nations had passed laws, prohibiting upon pain of death, all men from enslaving the Negro, this would have been an act of man's free agency contravening the Divine intention, if that intention was that the Negro should be a slave, because his slavery would be prevented by it, but as no act of man's free agency has prevented such an intention, and such an intention is not consummated, it is bright evidence that that intention never existed.

The case would be reversed, if the Negro as a whole was in slavery, and the few or the cases of exception were subjects of freedom. It would show the Divine intention consummated, if it designed the Negro for slavery.

The black race is estimated at 60 millions, and the rest of the world, or other races, at 940 millions; if the black race were enslaved it would give one slave nearly, to sixteen whites; but there is only about five millions of blacks in slavery, which gives one slave to one hundred and ninety-nine whites. Here are stern facts to show in which direction the Divine intention is to be found, but in the country of boasted liberty, the land of the brave, and home of the free, one man has 1000 slaves, he has done his part toward carrying out the Divine intention of the Negro for slavery, it is a light business for the rest of the world to carry out that intention—believers in that intention ought not listlessly to see it so palpably violated; they had better get up a hunting excursion, go over and obtain permission of the grand Sultan, and have a regular sheep march down over the isthmus and through the city of Scripture renown to Cape Town, and make a clean drive through the forests and deserts of Africa, of the *sable sheep* up through the city of their birth that their destined owners may take them to their several pastures of slavery, and have the Divine intention fully consummated. No fear of British America.

FRIENDSHIP.

STATE OF MAINE.
By the Governor.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

With the advice of the Executive Council, I hereby designate THURSDAY, the fifth day of April next, as a day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

The conception of a day of homage to the Supreme Ruler of Nations, in its relations to temporal affairs, on which rational and dependent beings may offer the obligations of grateful hearts to the Universal God and Father for his unceasing presence, guidence and providence, springs from the obvious relations of man to his Creator and Preserver; and Social Worship, in the congregation, with one heart and one voice, from a common brotherhood, duties and sympathies.

Hallowed by a time honored usage, let the day, by universal adoption, be a season, the ordinary avocations of life suspended, when the thoughts shall be turned to the designs of being as a sacred trust; when everywhere, throughout our borders, dependent and penitent man shall offer his tribute of adoration to his Maker and Benefactor, and seeking favor, be pervaded by that Charity which inclines him to his fellow man to do him good; and moreover to offer supplications to that Providence, the dependence of all, for the continuence of life and health, of domestic happiness and social tranquility, and for preservation from public calamities; and to beseech Him to inspire, with wisdom and a high sense of the public good, our National Councils; to strengthen the bonds of affection between all the people and impress them with a solemn regard for the National faith and honor; and especially that He will confound the councils of the enemies of the Union of these States and increase the numbers and zeal of the friends of Liberty, and vouchsafe to all mankind the precious boon of civil and religious rights and privileges, and the knowledge and the hopes of Christianity.

Given at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fourth.

LOT M. MORRILL.

By the Governor:
NOAH SMITH, Jr., *Sec'y. of State.*

——NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE IN AROOSTOOK.—The prospectuses of *three* weekly newspapers, to be published in Houlton, in the course of two or three weeks, have recently been issued. The name of the first is to be the "*Dawn-Easter*"; the second, "The Aroostook *Times*," and the third, "The Aroostook *Democrat*." This circumstance, more than any other, shows the rapid growth of Aroostook in population and wealth.—*Whig.*

It proves, rather, that the projectors have not counted the cost. Three papers can no more obtain a living support in that county, than a dozen could in Bangor.

——At the recent State Convention of New Jersey, over a thousand delegates were present. The resolutions passed are strongly Republican. The delegates to the National Convention were not instructed. The Delegates at large are, James T. Sherman, John J. Blair, Theodore Little, Ephraim Marsh, F. T. Erelinghuysen, E. Y. Rogers. There seems to be two missing in the list as a double delegation were chosen.

——The Investigating Committee of Congress according to the term of the resolution under which it was appointed, has a wide field before it. The matter of the Chicago Post Office, the navy yard contracts, the use of money generally in elections, and especially in Pennsylvania, will all be open to investigation.

——The *Portland Transcript* one of the very best papers published any where, is just entering upon a new volume with many improvements, and new features of interest, which will render it still more a favorite with the reading public. Success to the *Transcript*.

——Our correspondent from Deer Isle writes us that the Small Pox has broken out at a locality called Fish Creek, on the Island, in a family by the name of Howard.—there are six cases.

SHIPPING LIST.—13th, arrived at Green's Landing, Schr. B. Franklin, Smith, Schr. Sirato, Dollard, from Portland; Schr. Corinthian, Morey, lumber for Boston.

——In the Chicago City Election, the home of Douglas, the Republicans gain, the largest ever polled in the city, on some three hundred.

——Hon. Joseph H. Drummond was nominated at a Legislative Caucus, as the candidate for Attorney General for the State.

A NEW COUNTY.—The Knox County bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, with Rockland for the shire town.

——William H. Seward's birth day comes the 16th of May, the day of the Republican National Convention.

——The ice has gone from the Deer Isle thoroughfare and vessels pass and repass.

THE YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE VISITOR, is the title of a new paper devoted to the Temperance culture of the young everywhere.

It is well printed, and well filled with interesting articles of value to the young. Z. Pope Vose, Editor and Proprietor, Rockland. Monthly, 25 cts. a year.

——The March number of the *American Stock Journal* is received. This is a valuable work, and it ought to be in the hands of all stock-raisers. Monthly, price $1,00 per year in advance, D. C. Linsly, Editor and Proprietor, 25 Park Row New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUCUS.

The American Republicans of Ellsworth, are requested to meet at LORD'S HALL, on Saturday the 24th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of nominating candidates for town officers.

Per Order of Town Committee.

Ellsworth, March 16, 1860. 8

Notice.

All persons indebted to me are requested to settle immediately. After the first of April my accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

F. R. SWAZEY.

Ellsworth, March 14th, 1860. 8 tf

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Hancock Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the office of the *Eastern Farmer* on Saturday the 17th day of March at 10 o'clock A. M. It is necessary that all the Trustees should be present as premiums are to be offered and preliminary arrangements made for the third annual Exhibition.

A. M. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

Ellsworth, March 1, 1860. 7

MARRIED.

Eden—11th inst., by W. C. Higgins, Esq., Mr. Jason Springer, late of California, to Miss Charlotte Salsbury of Trenton.

Tremont—Feb. 17, by Andrew Tarr, Esq., Capt. A. J. Robinson to Miss Henrietta, eldest daughter of S. H. Clark, Esq., all of Tremont. Also, by same, March 24, Mr. Alison C. Dodge to Linda L., eldest daughter of Capt. H. E. Day, all of T.

Machias—10th inst., Mr. James McCabe to Miss Susan Whitney, both of M.

Columbia—Mr. Francis M. Tucker to Miss Sarah J. Hamlin, both of C.

DIED.

Ellsworth—March 9, Mr. James Maddocks, aged 57 years and 11 mos.

Ellsworth—14th inst., Mrs. Caroline D., wife of Leonard Webber, aged 42 years and 7 months.

North Cambridge—2d inst., at his residence, of quick consumption, Capt. Enoch Brown, formerly of Gouldsboro', Me., aged 38 years.

Machias, Kennebec District—2d inst., Kate M., daughter of Capt. John Holway, Jr., aged 22 yrs.

Bangor—March 9th, Mr. Alexander Dunning, aged 47 years.

Cranberry Isles—March 7, Ada A., daughter of Capt. George and Maria Spurling, aged 5 yrs.

A picture of innocence and beauty—modest and comely in deportment, bright in intellect courteous and genteel, in social intercourse; the child of promise has passed away.

"So blooms the human face divine,
When youth its pride of beauty shows,
Fairer than Spring the colors shine,
And sweeter than the virgin rose.

Or worn by slowly rolling years,
Or broke by sickness in a day,
The fading glory disappears,
The short lived beauties die away.

Yet these, new risings from the tomb,
With lustre brighter far shall shine,
Revive with ever-during bloom,
Safe from diseases and decline." S

OBITUARY.

ORLAND, March 12, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—A gloom of sadness settled upon the hearts of many friends, as the news of the death of our friend John N. Condon was received.

This young man died in California, Jan. 18th, aged 22 years and 6 months. The circumstances attending the death of our friend, were peculiarly sad. He left the home of his childhood, bid adieu to the friends of his youth, and amid the rigors of winter started for the far off shores of the Pacific.

A kind Providence protected him from the dangers of the ocean, and he was safely landed in the desired port. By undue exposure and fatigue, in haste to reach a desired place, his strength and health failed, and he found himself among strangers sick with the burning fever. He recovered sufficiently to walk out, and, strange to tell, his body was found a short distance from the house where he stoped in a small stream of water.

Thus has a kind and dutiful son, a dear brother a noble young man passed away. Though he died alone in the land of strangers, with no kind friend to minister to his wants; though the hand of affection may never be permitted to plant the flowers of love and friendship upon his grave, still it will be long before he will be forgotten, the kind words which he spoke, the noble deeds he performed will long be remembered by many dear friends. May the Despenser of human happiness comfort the hearts of the sorrowing ones.

FRIENDSHIP.

S. WATERHOUSE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Ellsworth Maine.
Office over C. G. Peck's store, entrance on Main and Water Streets. 8

AMOS P. TAPLEY,
DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
No. 84 Milk Street,
opposite Pearl St. BOSTON.
March 10, 1860. 3m8

The undersigned having removed from Ellsworth, has left his notes and accounts with Eugene Hale, Esq., with whom they can be settled within a reasonable time without costs to those indebted.
JOHN S. PEARSON.
Ellsworth, March 10, 1860. 8

NOTICE.
All persons having unsettled demands against the town of Ellsworth are requested to present them to the undersigned for settlement on or before the twenty-fourth inst.
L. D. JORDAN, J. DUTTON, C. P. JORDAN, } Selectmen of Ellsworth.
Ellsworth, March 17, 1860. 8

SALE OF STORE.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 7th day of April, A. D. 1860 at one o'clock P. M. at the Union Store, at North Castine, said Store with all its fixtures and appurtenances.—The store is new—was well built, and the location is central, and a favorable one for business—a reasonable credit on good paper will be given.
CHAS FARNHAM,
Per order of Directors.
Penobscot, March 7, 1860. 3w8

FOR SALE,
On very reasonable terms, the property in Ellsworth formerly owned by S. M. Beckwith, consisting of one store next to H. & S. K. Whiting's, two houses on Mt. Desert St., and a small farm about a mile from the Village.
8tf S. M. BECKWITH, Agt.

DURNO'S
CATARRH SNUFF,
For the cure of
Colds, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Pain in the Head, Nervous Headache and the worst form of Catarrh, is Decidedly the most Valuable Discovery of the Age.
The Proprietor of this Snuff is gratified in being able to express his thanks to Physicians, Druggists and the Public generally, for the universal approval of this reliable Medicine, as a remedy for Catarrh, in all its stages, from a common Cold, to incipient Tubercular Consumption.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—It ought to be used to produce a sneezing effect, several times daily. At bed-time it should be taken twice in immediate succession.
Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by C. G. Peck, Ellsworth, Me. 8tf

AMOS P. TAPLEY
Has Removed to
84 MILK STREET,
(opposite Pearl St.,) where he will keep a full assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.
In Particular, made solely and expressly for him Estes' Thick Boots, fully warranted; Double and Tap Soles; 14 to 17 inch legs.
French's wide and full Custom-made Calf, Kip, and Grain Boots.
French's heavy Grain Fishermen's Boots.
Hunt's fine Calf Boots.
Also, Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, of all kinds, adapted to New England trade.
All orders will have prompt attention. 3m8

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court Oct. Term A. D. 1859.

Arno Wiswell and others, receivers of the Hancock Bank, in equity against John N. Starr and others.

A bill in equity filed by said Wiswell with Hatch Macomber and Samuel Waterhouse, as receivers of the corporation, "The President Directors, and Company of the Hancock Bank" against said Starr and others, named in said bill alleged to have been stockholders, at the time named in said bill, in said Corporation, and to be as such stockholders liable to contribute to the payment of the debts of said corporation, in case the assets thereof should be insufficient to pay the claims against the corporation; and that it appeared that such assets were and are insufficient to pay the claims against said corporation, and that said parties were liable as aforesaid; and praying that the Court would order such notice of the pendency thereof as the law requires, and make such decree as the law requires:

Now it is ordered by the Court that said complainants cause notice to be given to said respondents named in said bill by publishing this order in the Ellsworth Americans, a newspaper printed at Ellsworth in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the fourth Tuesday of April A. D. 1860, to appear at the term of this Court, to be holden at said Ellsworth, for said County, on said day, and make answer to said bill, or show cause why the prayer thereof should not be granted; and further that the Clerk of this Court mail in the Post Office at Ellsworth, one copy of said newspaper containing such publication, addressed to each of the persons named as stockholders, in said bill, which he shall do fourteen days at least, before said fourth Tuesday of April.

Attest, P. W. PERRY, Clerk.

A true Copy
8 Attest, P. W. PERRY, Clerk.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Frederic P. Billings of Brooksville, in the County of Hancock and State of Maine, by his deed bearing date the sixth day of April A. D. 1848, conveyed to the undersigned a certain lot of land lying in Brooksville, it being the homestead of the said Frederic P. Billings, and the same premises conveyed to the said Frederic P. Billings by the heirs of Isaac Billings, late of Brooksville, deceased; said mortgage deed is recorded in the Hancock Registry, Book No. 43, page 2-3, and the conditions of the said deed having been broken we hereby claim to foreclose the same as by statute provided.

ISAAC HOOPER,
JOHN FRIEND,
H. B. BILLINGS.
By S. WATERHOUSE, their Att'y.

Ellsworth, March 7th, 1860. 8

FIVE
SPLENDID STRAWBERRIES.
HOOKER—Very productive; large, beautiful, and of UNEQUALED QUALITY.
WILSON'S ALBANY,—Exceedingly productive; *Fine for Market.*
Triumphe de Grand,—Immense Size; splendid appearance, and *high flavor.*
PYRAMIDAL CHILIAN,—Very handsome; productive, hard, and *good flavor.*
LARGE EARLY SCARLET,—The Earliest; productive, and *excellent.*
As it is impossible to secure all the excellencies of this most popular fruit *in one variety*, we offer the above as comprising, in five sorts, the various points desirable.
We again confidently RECOMMEND the HOOKER, as by far the best for family use, if only one sort is to be planted—combining a greater number of excellencies than other variety.
☞All have perfect flowers, and will produce excellent crops, if planted singly or together.
Prices—(Securely packed to be forwarded by express.)

Per 100 plants of any of the above varieties,			$2,00
" 100	"	20 of each variety,	3,00
" 500	"	100 of each variety,	7,50
" 1000	"	of the Hooker,	10,00

H. E. HOOKER & Co.
Commercial Nurseries,
8 *Rochester, N. Y.*

The Boy's Lament.

Thus ever from my childhood's hour,
I've seen through shoes my toes appear,
And I had thought no human power
Could make a pair last half a year.

I never had Boots fine and new,
Of shining leather, soft and sleek,
But six or seven toes came through,
And spoiled their beauty in a week.

But this is past; rejoice, my *sole!*
Millett & Bangs have *heeled* my woes;
Henceforth my Boots are tight and whole,
I've bought a pair of *Copper Toes!*
Bangor, March 8. 7tf

Leather Store
NIX
WEST MARKET SQUARE, BANGOR.
Prime New York Sole Leather.
Upper and Harness Leather.
Kid, Goat and Calf Skins.
Linings, Bindings and Colored Roans.
FINDINGS AND SHOE TOOLS.
Everything desirable and necessary for the manufacture of THICK BOOTS, DRIVING BOOTS, Or Ladies' Boots and Shoes.
LILLEY & ELLIS.

DAVID BUGBEE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
BOOKBINDERS,
and dealers in
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
No. 5 Strickland's Block, Bangor, Me.
☞All Orders promptly attended to.
D. BUGBEE. 3m7 E. F. DILLINGHAM.

Selling Off
AT COST!
Wishing to close off my entire stock of
MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS,
for the purpose of Repairing Store and making a change in my business, I will sell the whole stock in a lump, at cost, or will retail the same for thirty days, at same prices. This stock consists of
MILLINERY,
DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS, &c. &c.
Call and see the goods and purchase them at *or touching bargains*, at the old stand.
ANN F. GREELEY.
Ellsworth, Feb. 21, 1860. 6f

New Store, New Business,
AND
NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned have had the store formerly occupied by Messrs. J. W. & T. D. JONES, thoroughly repaired and refitted, where they are now opening and arranging a complete assortment of
IRON AND STEEL,
or Shoing, Carriage, Mill and general Blacksmith work, with a good stock of
FILES,
NAILS,
GLASS,
SHEATHING PAPER, and
BUILDING MATERIALS,
which we will sell on the most favorable terms for Cash. Please call and examine, at
No. 4 Main Street, Ellsworth,
A. J. MORRISON & CO.
Ellsworth, Sept. 1st, 1859. 32

For Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale his very desirable Boarding House, situated on the road leading to Black's Mill. Said House is a good Barn and Wood Shed attached, and is well finished and furnished throughout with all the appurtenances and conveniences for a Boarding House.
Also, a BAY HORSE about six years old.
For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
LAWRENCE McCABE.
Ellsworth, Feb. 2, 1860. 3w2

NOTICE.
This is to forbid all persons from purchasing a note given by me, John O'Conner, to James Long, for $85, say falling due about the first of August 1 60, as payment has been stopped on it.
JOHN O'CONNER.
Tremont, Mar. 1st, '60. 3w 6*

Ellsworth Iron Foundry
AND
Machine Shop.
G. W. GODDING & CO.,
HAVING fitted up a new shop, near the Western end of Union River Bridge, are now prepared to answer orders for all kinds and descriptions of Castings and Machine Work for Mills, Vessels, &c., &c.
Orders solicited, and prompt attention given to work entrusted to them.
G. W. GODDING & CO.
Ellsworth, Aug. 10, 1859. 29tf

WANTED.
HARD and SOFT WOOD, in payment of the *American.* Will those subscribers who are intending to pay their subscription in Wood, haul some soon.

BLANKS.
Every description of Blanks furnished in the best style and on the shortest notice, at the
AMERICAN OFFICE.

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS,
A LIVE BOOK.
157,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD!
and the demand continues unabated.
This is the work that has created so much excitement IN CONGRESS.
Get the unabridged edition and you have all the power of HELPER'S SHARP PEN!
Unabridged Large 12 mo. vol., 420 pages, cloth, Price $1.
Abridged Edition, Octavo, paper covers, 50 cents.
FOR SALE BY BOOKSELLERS AND NEWS AGENTS EVERYWHERE.
ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES;
Containing Sketches, Biographical, Personal and Political, of Twenty-one Prominent Candidates for the Presidency in 1860.
One Large 12 mo. Volume, Cloth. Price $1.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED
to sell these works the country through. Terms liberal. Send the money for sample copies of both works, with terms to agents, and begin operations at once.
No other Books are selling one-quarter as fast.
Single copies sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address A. B. BRUCE, Publisher
4w5 No. 143 Nassau St., New York

SPRING OF 1860
BOOTS & SHOES
at Lower Prices for Cash than have been known for years?
GEORGE C. WALES,
Having bought and now offer a prime and large assortment of New England Retailing Goods, including
COPPER TOES, COPPER & LEATHER TIPS,
will offer them to buyers at such prices as cannot fail to please; and we earnestly solicit Dealers to be sure and call before buying, as our motto is
LOW PRICES AND CASH TRADE.
GEO. C. WALES,
Boston, Mar. 1, '60. 4m 9 29 Pearl Street.

Health and Happiness
Secured.
THE CONCENTRATED CURE
THE CONCENTRATED CURE
A POWERFUL REMEDY
A POWERFUL REMEDY
FOR WEAKNESS
FOR WEAKNESS
FOR EARLY INDISCRETION
FOR EARLY INDISCRETION
TRY IT! TRY IT!
TRY IT! TRY IT!
The concentrated cure!
A Certain and Powerful Remedy for weakness of the
Procreative Organs.
It is prepared by an EMINENT PHYSICIAN of this City, and has long been known here as the ONLY REMEDY, that would surely and permanently restore to a Natural State of Health and Vigor persons weakened by excess, or by THE INDISCRETION OF EARLY YOUTH. Although not many months have elapsed since it was first generally introduced by means of extensive advertising, it is now curing a vast number of
The Unfortunate!
Who having been led to make a Trial of its virtues, are rapidly recovering their wonted HEALTH and STRENGTH.
This preparation is not a stimulant, but
A Purely Medical Remedy.
The afflicted are invited to try it. It Will Surely cure. Send for a Circular first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the medicine.
Price per Vial One Dollar.
Can be sent by mail. One vial will last a month.
R. CRUGER, Agent,
No. 712 Broadway, N. Y.
A PLEASANT STIMULANT,
For the Genital Organs can be obtained by sending $1 to the Agent as above. Sent Free by Mail.
Literature or medicines can be purchased of Druggists Everywhere. Carson G. Peck, Agent, Ellsworth Me.
Feb. 1860. 1 1y

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the mothers of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children Teething.
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS,
depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for seven years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT BEEN THE CASE that we have not heard the best results to follow its use. NEVER HAS THE MOTHER OR NURSE HAS IT FAILED IN ONE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when they used MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup. A SINGLE INSTANCE OF DISSATISFACTION by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and marvelous cures. We speak this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE MAKE IN THIS CASE. In almost every instance where the child is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING success in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which if not speedily relieved, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SURE REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do NOT let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.—Full directions for using accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
Price only 25 cents per Bottle
C. G. PECK, Agent, Ellsworth. 1y25

For Children TEETHING.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Irritation, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, or any of the diseases of the Throat and Chest, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges.
A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.
Dr. G. F. Ingalton, Boston.
"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness."
Henry Ward Beecher.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.
"That trouble in my throat, (for which the 'Troches' is a specific,) having made me often a mere whisperer."
N. P. Willis.
Most welcome relief in Bronchitis."
Rev. S. Shepherd, Morristown, Ohio.
"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cough."
Rev. S. P. Anderson, St. Louis.
"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, Lexington, Ga.
Professor Maine Southern Female College.
"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their part it feels, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
Rev. E. T. Lacy, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.
8 44 1y all Druggists at 25 cents per box.
Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c. 3m6

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
The Subscribers are prepared to furnish
DOORS,
Blinds and Sashes
At Manufacturer's Prices, made from seasoned lumber, and warranted to stand. Windows glazed with glass free from [illegible]. We keep a good supply of Hot-bed Sashes, and furnish Greenhouse Windows at short notice.
All orders promptly filled and estimates given, at the Old Stand, 378 Washington St., Boston.
BAILEY & JENKINS. 6m5

FAIRBANK'S
CELEBRATED SCALES.
STILL UNEQUALED for ACCURACY, DURABILITY and CONVENIENCE; and purchasers may continue to rely upon them as worthy of that REPUTATION which for more than thirty years they have enjoyed.
FAIRBANKS & BROWN,
3m1 34 Kilby Street, Boston.

$50 Reward
Will be paid to any one who will furnish evidence that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the Court House on the 6th inst.
I. H. THOMAS, Sheriff of Hancock Co.
February 9th, 1860. 3

THE
ELLSWORTH AMERICAN
A FAMILY AND POLITICAL NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED AT ELLSWORTH, ME., BY
N. K. SAWYER.

THE AMERICAN is devoted to the dissemination of Republican Principles, to the promotion of Agricultural Knowledge, Domestic News, Morals, Mechanic Arts, &c., &c.

It is printed on the best quality of newspaper, with new type, making as neat a mechanical appearance as any local paper in the State.

No effort will be spared to make the AMERICAN a welcome visitor into the families of the citizens of this county.

While it will be decidedly Republican in its politics, it will not fail to give credit to all parties, where credit is due.

Now is the time to subscribe; it is the beginning of a New Volume, the commencement of the year when the country is to be agitated and excited with a Presidential election, and the fate of parties is to be determined at the ballot box.

☞ Agents wanted in every town to canvass for subscribers. Reliable and energetic men will be doing us, the cause, and themselves, a favor by entering on the work at once. We shall visit all the towns in the county very soon, to select agents, &c.

TERMS—One Copy $1,50, in advance; Ten copies $10, in advance; One copy, or a thousand, $1,00 each, until after the Presidential election.

BOOK, JOB
—AND—
FANCY PRINTING
neatly and promptly executed.

We have the best appointed Printing Establishment East of the Penobscot river. Being constantly in receipt of New Type and Materials, we are prepared to do all kinds of Printing, such as

BOOKS, BILL HEADS,
SERMONS, BY-LAWS,
CATALOGUES, TRADE LISTS,
CONSTITUTIONS, ORDERS OF EX'S,
TOWN REPORTS, ENVELOPES,
PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
ADDRESSES, PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS, LABELS, &c.

Bills of all kinds, such as

CONCERT, PLAY, SHOW,
STEAMBOAT, STAGE, HORSE,
AUCTION, SHOP, HAND,
WOOD, MILK, TAX,
BILLS OF FARE, INVITATIONS, &c., &c.

Cards furnished & printed, such as

BUSINESS CARDS, WEDDING CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS,
BALL CARDS, Any size required.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of the above work will be done in a manner to give satisfaction, and we hope thereby to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

THE EMPIRE

BEE HIVE.

The Latest Improvement and the best Hives ever offered to the public. This hive commends itself to the public in several important points.

First—It is so constructed that the Bees can pass from one hive to another saving all the trouble of Swarming and Hiving them.

Second—The hive is so ventilated that the Bees are kept healthy, well protected from intense cold in Winter, and heat in Summer, and will not die out.

Besides these advantages which this hive possesses over any others before the public, it combines all the facilities of feeding in summer or winter and is provided with glass boxes and doors by which any portion of the honey can be removed, or their operations seen at any time without disturbing the Bees in the hive.

The Subscriber having purchased the right to make and sell the above

EMPIRE BEE HIVE,

Patented Dec. 4th, 1858, By

J. D. SANDERSON,

of Newport Me., is now prepared to sell rights in the County of

HANCOCK,

by single rights, or Town rights, and hives.

I believe that persons who consult their interest in raising bees, will provide for them the Empire Bee Hive, after once examining it.

We therefore invite all the citizens of this County to call and see if these things are so.

JOHN H. ALLEN.

Ellsworth, Jan. 18, 1860. 52tf

S. T. Whittier & Co,

have taken the store formerly occupied by ROBINSON & HARDEN, Main St.,

where they will continue to manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of

LADIES,' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S,

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

with and without heels, of different kinds viz:—Kid, Goat, Moroco and French calf Boots and Shoes, pegged and sewed, with kid and serge slippers of various colors.

All of which will be Warranted to be as good as the best, and may be bought at lower prices for cash than can be bought elsewhere

Also, may be found a good assortment of

CUSTOM MADE

THICK BOOTS,

from one of the best manufactories in the State.

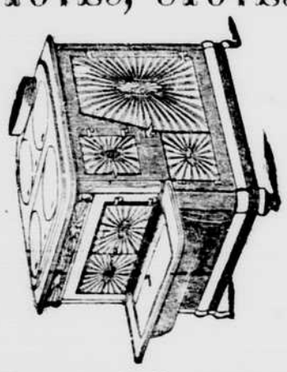
Gents fine Calf Boots made to order, and warrented, by a workman not to be surpassed by any in Maine.

Mr. Whittier feels assured that his several years experience in the Boot and Shoe Manufactory business, both in this State and Massachusetts, enables him to meet the wants of every customer.

Please call and examine.

Ellsworth, Oct. 1, 1859. 37tf.

STOVES, STOVES.



JOHN W. HILL

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ellsworth and vicinity that he may still be found at the late stand of Hill & Young, where may be found the largest assortment of

COOKING STOVES

ever offered for sale in Ellsworth, among which may be found the Great Republic, Bay State, Farmer, and Acadia Cook. These Stoves have not been equalled in this market for economy and durability.

Also, the Genessee Valley, Woodland, Granite State New World, Globe, Air Tight, Boston Victor and Boston Cooking Stoves, with and without elevated Ovens.

SHIP'S CABOOSES,

and Vessels' Stoves of all sizes, together with an endless variety of Parlor, Office, Franklin, Cylinder, Box and Air Tight Stoves, all of which I shall sell for cash cheaper than ever. Constantly on hand a large assortment of Enameled, Britania, Japanned and Tin ware, Zinc, Sheet Lead Lead Pipe, Stove Pipe, Chain, Cast Iron and Copper Pumps, Fire Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler mouths, and and all kinds of all articles usually found in a stove establishment.

JOHN W. HILL.

Ellsworth, June 24th, 1858.

ANOTHER

New and Large Stock

OF

JEWELRY.

The subscriber has just returned from Boston with the largest stock of Jewelry ever in Ellsworth. Also,

Fancy Articles, Cutlery, Toys,

and every other thing neually kept in a store of the kind.

His friends and the public, are invited to examine this stock.

Z. SMITH.

Ellsworth, June 22d, 1859. 22tf

A NEW LOT OF

WATCHES

AND

JEWELRY,

Just received at the store of

GEO. F. DUNN,

and Selling at Reduced Prices.

Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual and warranted. 35tf

JOHN M. PECK,

Is now prepared to manufacture and repair

FURNITURE.

Also, attend to job work of ALL kinds.

Special attention paid to

Upholstering,
Varnishing and
Polishing.

All work entrusted to him, will receive prompt attention, and a quick dispatch.

Shop over N. C. Reynold's Market.

Ellsworth, Jan. 4, 1860. 50tf

CARDS

Of all Sizes, Colors, Qualities and Kinds, printed at short, notice at the American Office.

Town Treasurer's Deeds.

Just printed from a form got up by an experienced Lawyer, Blank Deeds for Town Treasurer's to use on the sale of non-resident lands sold for taxes. For sale at the AMERICAN OFFICE.

Moses Hale's colnmn.

Removal.

M. HALE has removed his stock of Books, Stationery, &c., to the store recently occupied by G. D. IRVING & Co., on Main street, nearly opposite Robinson & Harden's.

New Books, New Books.

Just Received by M. Hale,

Helper's Impending Crisis,

A new supply just received.

SIR ROHAN'S GHOST.

GOLD FOIL,

Hammered from Popular Proverbs, by Timothy Titcomb.

Acadia;

or, A Month with the Blue Noses,

By the author of Sparrowgrass Papers.

BITTER SWEET,

A Poem, by the author of Titcomb's Letters.

COX ERA,

By Mayne Reed.

Webster's Pictorial

DICTIONARY.

THE MINISTER'S WOOING, a new supply just received.

The Pillar of Fire or
ISRAEL IN BONDAGE.
by the author of the Prince of the House of David.

THE LADY OF THE ISLE.

by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.

TRUE TO THE LAST,

OR ALONE ON THE WIDE WIDE SEA by A. S. Roe.

FANKWEI;

OR THE SAN JACINTO IN THE SEAS OF INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Spurgeon's Sermons, 5th series.

&C., &C., &C.

—ALSO—

Window Shades

—AND—

CURTAIN PAPER

A New Lot Just Received.

2000 ROLLS

PAPER HANGINGS.

New Styles from New York and Boston, and will be sold VERY LOW.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

STATIONERY

TOYS,

Cutlery, &c.

All of the above articles kept constantly on hand and sold CHEAP by

MOSES HALE,

Main Street, Ellsworth, Me.

Ellsworth, Feb. 2d, 1860. 2

FURNITURE

WAREHOUSE.

NEW FURNITURE,

Carpets,

PAPER HANGINGS &C.

The subscribers have just received a new and large assortment of the following articles:

Sofas, Lounges; Extension, Center and Card Tables; Stuffed Chairs, Fancy Chamber Setts, Cane Seat, Wood Seat and Rocking Chairs, &c.

Also a large assortment of

WOOL, HEMP, COTTON AND

Oil Cloth Carpets.

Also a large stock of

CLOCK CLOCKS

—AND—

CARPETINGS

Of the latest Styles and Fashions from New York Also Window Shades, Tassels, Curtain Fixtures, Hair Cloth and Damask for covering Lounges, &c. Doors, Sash, Glass, Looking Glass Plates, Putty, Wooden Ware, Children's Cabs and Wagons, Jute Floor Mats, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Clothes Pins, Feathers of various qualities, &c., &c.

We also manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

BEDSTEADS,

FENCE POSTS,

NEWEL POSTS and

STAIR BANNISTERS.

☞ All of the above articles will be sold at the very lowest prices.

Store at the West End of the Bridge, in connection with the Steam Mill, where all kinds of Cabinet Work and Turning will be done to order.

READY MADE COFFINS

OF ALL SIZES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Darwin N. Moor & Co.

Ellsworth, Jan. 12, 1860. 51

English, American,

WEST INDIA

AND

DOMESTIC GOODS

to be exchanged for

Wood, Bark, Cedar Sleepers, &c.,

or to be sold Cheap for Cash, by the subscriber at *Store one door below S. & H. A. Dutton's,*

Water St., Ellsworth.

N. B. Do not forget the *GRAND DEPOT* for the purchase of Wood, Bark, &c.

G. K. GRIFFIN.

Ellsworth, Nov. 25th. 44

HAIR DRESSING

AND

SHAVING SALOON.

THE subscriber still continues to carry on the Barber Business, at his old shop, opposite the Union Store, where he will be happy to see old customers, or new ones. He hopes by strict attention to his business, to satisfy the reasonable demands of customers, to merit, and to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Mr C. will pay particular attention to Shampooing, Cutting and Dressing Children's Hair, &c. Ladies by leaving orders with him may have their heads shampooed and hair dressed at their homes.

MOSES CARNEY.

Ellsworth, Jan. 25th, 1860. 1

To whom it may concern.

HAVING sold out my stock in trade, and wishing to close up my accounts as soon as possible, I request all indebted to me to call at my old stand and settle within *Thirty Days*, and save themselves further trouble.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

JOHN S. PEARSON, Agt.

Feb. 2d, 1860. 2tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MEDICAL DEPOT

FOR

EASTERN MAINE.

C. G. PECK,

MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH, MAINE,

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Perfumery,
Soaps,
Spices,
Fruits, Nuts,

CONFECTIONERY,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

He keeps a general assortment of Medicines used by Physicians, together with

Patent & Thompsonian Medicines,

WASHING AND BURNING FLUID,

Oil, Candles, Washing Powders, Soap, Dye Stuffs, Trusses Supporters, Spices of all kinds, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Tamarinds, Irish Moss, Pickles, &c., &c.

Among his supply of Patent Medicines may be found BURNETT'S COCOAINE and other PREPARATIONS, Mexican Mustang Liniment; Townsend's, Moore's, Warren's, Kelley's and Shaker Syrup and Sarsaparilla; Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup; Arnold's Vital Fluid, Atwood's Extract Dandelion, Frost's Purifying Extract, Bull's Sarsaparilla (John), Gay's Blood Purifier, Green's Indian Panacea, Hay's Humor Syrup, Hampson's Vegetable Tincture a sure cure, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Morse's Syrup Yellow Dock, Ordway's Humor Discovery, Peruvian Syrup, Railway's Resolvent, Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Shaker Sarsaparilla, McMann's Elixir of Opium, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Shaker Extract Valerian, Wilson's Neuropathic Drops, Dr. Abbott's Bitter's, Peck's Jaundice Bitters, Fife's Indian Vegetable Bitters, Atwood's Physical, Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato, Clark's Sherry Wine one and two quarts, Langley's Root and Herb Bitters and all other kinds in use; Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Cold Cream, Fresh Balls, Liquid Rouge, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Allen's Cough Lozenges, Brant's Pulmonary Balsam, Clarke's Cough Syrup; Bachelor's and Harrison's Hair Dye; Liniments of all kinds; Barney's Musk Cologne, Shaving Cream and Verbena Water; Ayer's Sugar Coated, Brandreth's and Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; Court Plaster, Butcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Prof. Mohr's German Fly Paper; Salves and Ointments of every kind; and all other articles usually kept in a Drugstore. 30

GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF

Marble and Soap Stone Work

EXECUTED BY

JOHN GRANT,

BUCKSPORT, Me.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large variety of Monumental Work. Our facilities for obtaining Stock, and carrying on the business, is such to enable us to sell GOOD MARBLE and GOOD WORK, at as low a price as can be obtained at any place; and we shall try to do so, with all who have an occasion to purchase anything in our line of business if they will honor us with a call.

Oct. 20, 1859. 1y 39.

Warren's

COUGH BALSAM!

Has been found, by experience, to be the Best Remedy for the various Diseases of the Lungs, and Throat, such as

Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Croup, Influenza Pluresy, Pneumonia or Inflammation of the Lungs, and Whooping Cough.

In these Complaints this Medicine has no superior, and while thus efficacious, it is perfectly safe to administer to persons of all ages.

With the return of cold weather invariably appear Coughs and Colds, which if neglected, may lead to slow disease or swift decline. As a fire, which at its first beginning might have been quenched by a single pailfull of water, if unchecked becomes in a short time a conflagration which, in spite of all after effort shall consume a city; so a cold or cough at its first appearance, may be cured by a few doses of WARREN'S COUGH BALSAM, which if allowed to run on even a few days, may eventually prove fatal.

This Cough Balsam possesses the two fold advantage of being at once *valuable as a curative and invaluable as a preventative* of all the Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchia.

In ASTHMA, however, violent and distressing, this Balsam gives prompt relief.

In BRONCHITIS and PNEUMONIA it relieves the irritation loosens the Cough, and promotes a favorable expectoration.

In CROUP its powers are almost magical. This insidious disease, coming literally "like a thief in the night," may be speedily and effectually arrested by a few timely doses of this Balsam.

Every family should keep it in the house, and thus avoid the dangerous delay occasioned by sending out for the medicine when needed for immediate use.

The best recommendation for a good medicine is found in its use. If the following certificate, from one who has used it, does not give you confidence in it, try one bottle for yourself and you will be convinced. It will cost you but twenty-five cents, and may save you as many dollars in time and doctor's bills.

[From Charles S. Crosby, County Attorney for Penobscot County.]

MR. WARREN—Dear Sir: I have used your "Cough Balsam" a few times during the past year, when I have had a severe cough and sore lungs, and it has never failed to give me immediate relief and effect a speedy cure. I is the most efficacious medicine for the purpose for which you recommend, that I have ever tried. Others have used it under my observation, and always with the best results.

CHARLES S. CROSBY.

☞ Prepared and sold by AMBROSE WARREN Botanic Druggist, No. 1 Granite Block, East Market Square, Bangor Maine.

C. G. PECK, Agent, Ellsworth.

Nov. 1859. 6m 42

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Ellsworth and vicinity that they have recently fitted up machinery for the manufacture of

DOORS,
[SASH,
BLINDS,
Window Frames
&c., &c.

Also, machinery for,

PLANING LUMBER,

hard or soft. Planing and Fitting Clapboards and preparing Mouldings of all descriptions. We also keep a JIG SAW constantly in operation.

In connection with the above business, we still continue to manufacture the celebrated

Premium Plough.

We wish it understood that all work entrusted to our care shall be executed promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Particular attention paid to orders from out of town.

Shop at Foundry Building, West Side of Union River Bridge.

B. F. THOMAS & Co.

Ellsworth, Nov. 22, 1859. 44tf

B. F. THOMAS. | J. THOMAS. | C. H. BARTON.

1859. FALL 1859.

AND

WINTER STYLES.

E. D. SHAW & CO.

Having just returned from Boston, invite the attention of their friends and customers to their NEW, EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

ILINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS.

The most varied and complete assortment in the County, comprising the usual variety of Dress Caps, Mohair Caps, and Head Dresses, of all varieties.

MOURNING GOODS

of all kinds, Infants' Goods, Embroideries, Collars, Sett Sleeves, Bands, Insertions and Edgings, Thread, Lisle Smyrna and Cotton Edgings, Velvets, Dress Trimmings and Buttons, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntletts, &c., &c.

Bonnets Bleached

at the shortest possible notice.

Orders from neighboring towns attended to as usual with promptness and despatch.

Ellsworth, Oct. 27, 1859. 40. tf.

NOTICE TO

Vessel Owners.

The subscriber informs the public that he has on and and keeps constantly for sale, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Timber and all the materials for repairing vessels. New Boats, on hand for sale. Also, old ones repaired at short notice. Ash Oars. Yard near Tisdale's wharf.

ISSAC M. GRANT.

Ellsworth, Dec. 23, 1859. 48 tf

THE BOSTON JOURNAL

FOR 1860

THE GRAND PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

A NEW FEATURE.

"SALTWATER BUBBLES,"

—BY—

HAWSER MARTINGALE.

Circulation Treble that of any paper of its class in New England.

The Proprietors of THE BOSTON JOURNAL, in announcing their Prospectus for 1860, take pleasure in saying that in no year since its establishment has *the Journal* received more marks of the confidence of the great reading public of New England, than in the year which is now drawing to a close. Every month has witnessed a large increase in its circulation, as compared with the previous year, and at no former time have its columns been so crowded with the favors of its advertising patrons and friends.—This expression of confidence and bestowal of patronage has enabled it to maintain the position which its contemporaries have assigned to it, as the

BEST NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND

and has enabled it to compete successfully with all its contemporaries, in the fullness, accuracy and promptness with which it has published accounts of every matter of interest which has transpired during the year. That *the Journal* has done this, is evident from the fact that its

DAILY CIRCULATION IS TREBLE

that of any newspaper of its class in New England, Regarding the whole of New England as its field, neither labor nor money have been spared to furnish the earliest intelligence of all matters of importance in the different New England States—and the result has been a circulation in each of them, with the exception of Connecticut, much larger than any of their local papers.

The coming year is to be one of the most importance and exciting which has ever occurred in the history of this country. In it the Great Presidential contest is to be fought which is not only to decide what men are to be our rulers for the next four years, but there is also to be a contest exciting and determined beyond any of it predecessors, for the return of the Government of this nation to those principles which inspired and governed the Fathers of the Republic, and the re-assertion and maintenance of which can alone restore that quietness and peace and prosperity to the country which it so much needs. It will be a year more than any other, in which every thinking, intelligent New England man will desire the earliest and fullest information of every movement bearing upon the questions which will agitate the country. It is the intention of the Proprietors of *The Journal*, that in its columns that information shall be promptly obtained; and that in the coming Presidential Campaign as in the last, by the unrestricted use of the Telegraph, by the labors of the best and most experienced Reporters, and by able and reliable Correspondents at all centres of political movements, it shall be first in chronicling every movement which can be of interest to men of all parties and of all views. Of our ability to do this, we need but refer to our success in similar efforts to the campaign of 1856, and to the increased facilities, which the experience and increased means of the past three years have placed at our command.

While we thus make *the Journal* of greater interest and value the active, thinking, working men of New England, we intend that it shall lose none of its popularity as a first class *Family Newspaper*. New features of interest in this respect will be introduced, and among them we are happy to announce that our old friend "*Hawser Martingale*," whose

"SALT WATER BUBBLES"

years ago added so much interest to the columns of *the Journal*, and were beyond all question the most popular series of newspaper stories ever published, has consented to renew them in *the Journal*, and that he will commence them at the begining of the new year. We are sure that all who have read his stories will be pleased at this announcement. They will appear in the daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions. Other improvements, which we cannot now announce, were in contemplation, and will render *the Journal* second to no other in the country as a Family and General Newspaper.

THE BOSTON DAILY JOURNAL,

Morning and Evening.

Contains the latest news received by the mails and telegraph up to the hour of going to press. It is printed on one of *Hoe's Six Cylinder Fast Presses*, which enables us to hold back the forms until the very latest moment, and still work off the edition in season for the mails and expressess. It is published at the low rate of

Six Dollars a Year; Single, Copies Two Cts.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURAL,

Tuesday and Friday Mornings.

Three Dollars a Year.

TO CLUBS.

Five Copies one year	$12,50.
Ten copies, one year	$20.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Published on Thursday Morning.

One copy, one year	$2.
Two copies, one year	$3.
Five copies, one year	$8.
Ten copies one year	$16.

And one to getter up of club.

Twenty copies, one year	$20.

And two to getter up of club.

JOURNAL FOR CALIFORNIA.

Six cents a Copy.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The Journal has no equal in New England. Its prices are uniform, and the Advertisements are set up in a clear and conspicuous manner, judiciously arranged and classified under appropriate heads, and appear in both the MORNING and EVENING papers without an extra charge.

ITS CIRCULATION

is more than treble that of any "two cent" or subscription paper in New England. The public are reminded that no *drummers for advertising* are ever employed by this establishment.

THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

In all cases the "cash principle" will be adhered to, and no notice will be taken of any orders not accompanied by the money. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

☞ *The Journal* is for sale at all the Newspaper Depots, and on all the Railroads throughout New England. All orders should be addressed to

CHARLES O. ROGERS,

JOURNAL BUILDING,

No. 12 State Street, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, —under the Act of 1857—

76 State St., opposite Kilby Street, BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawing for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions,—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing Patents, of not immeasurably superior to any which can be offered them elsewhere. The Testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber, and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe and can prove, that no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents—Besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington, to produce a patent, and the usual great delay there are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHAS. MASON," *Commissioner of Patents*

"I have no hesitation in assuring Inventors that they cannot employ a person *more competent* and *trustworthy* and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure from them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office. EDMUND BURKE,"

Late Commissioner of Patents

"Boston, February 8, 1858.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted and that one is *now pending*. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend ALL inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges. JOSH TAGGART."

From Sept. 17th, 1857, to June 17th, 1858, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made, on *twelve* rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in *his favor*, by the Commissioner of Patents. R. H. EDDY.

Jan. 1, 1860. 1 y. 49.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS

AND

Phœnix Bitters,

FREE FROM ALL MINERAL POISONS.

In cases of *Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy* or *Eruptions* of the skin, the operations of the Life Medicines are truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of those loathesome diseases, by their purifying effects on the blood. *Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles*, and in short most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D.

NEW YORK,

And sold by Calvin G. Peck, of Ellsworth; and R. R. Hill of Winter Harbor, Me. 1y41

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY,

A CERTAIN REMEDY,

A SEASONABLE REMEDY,

IS

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,

CROUP, ASTHMA,
CROUP, ASTHMA,
CROUP, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT,
BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT,
BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT,

WHOOPING COUGH,
WHOOPING COUGH,
WHOOPING COUGH,

INFLUENZA, PHTHISIC, QUINSY,
INFLUENZA, PHTHISIC, QUINSY,
INFLUENZA, PHTHISIC, QUINSY,

Inflammation of the Lungs,
Inflammation of the Throat,
Inflammation of the Chest,

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE,
THE REMEDY OF THE AGE,
THE REMEDY OF THE AGE,

FOR

CONSUMPTION, CONSUMPTION,
CONSUMPTION, CONSUMPTION,
CONSUMPTION, CONSUMPTION,

has relieved the sufferings of all classes in the community and many of the best men among us do not hesitate to acknowledge, under their own signatures, the personal relief and benefit they have derived from its use. Numberless certificates are in the hands of the proprietors, but our limits allow us to submit only the following from the columns of

TESTIMONIALS.

[From a gentleman well known in the vicinity of West field, Mass.]

WESTFIELD, MASS., 24th Nov. 1858.

S. W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON.—Gents: I cheerfully give you my testimony, and, moreover, am desirous that the public should know the claims which your invaluable preparation of WISTAR'S BALSAM have to their attention.

About a year since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, followed by emaciation, night sweats, and other symptoms of approaching disease.

I tried many remedies to no avail, and so alarming did my case appear, that my friends entertained serious fears for my recovery.

At this junctire I purchased a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM, and at once began to improve, and by the time two bottles had been exhausted I had entirely regained my health and strength. I shall always keep it in my family.

DEAN GRAY, JR.,

Of the firm of LOOMIS, LEWIS, & CO.

[From Rev. Henry Wood, formerly Editor of the Congregational Journal, Concord N. H., more recently American Consul at Beyrout, Syria, and now Chaplain in the Navy.]

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & CO.—Gentlemen: Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and when I recovered, I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, without confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Sympathy with my fellow sufferers impires me to make the public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,

HENRY WOOD.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & Co.,

18 Tremont Street, Boston.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

For sale by C. G. Peck, Ellsworth; H. Means, Surry; L. Chatman, North Hancock; Parker & Pease, Dedham; John Stevens, Bluehill; Benj. Ray, Sedgwick; Erskine & Powers, Orland; Joshua Hooper, Castine; E. H. Parker, Bucksport; William T. Emerson, North Castine; S. K. Whiting & Co, Mt. Desert; and by dealers everywhere. 28

ECONOMY!

The undersigned have the right to

MAKE AND SELL

MITCHEL'S PATENT METALIC TIPPED SHOES,

in and for the towns of

ELLSWORTH,
EASTBROOK,
FRANKLIN,
HANCOCK,
EDEN,
MT. DESERT,
TREMONT,
CRANBERRY ISLES,
MARIAVILLE,
AMHERST,
AURORA,
AND OTIS.

Traders in any of the above named towns can be supplied with a superior article of

COPPOR TIPPED SHOES

AND HAVE THE

RIGHT GRANTED THEM

to sell, by calling at our Manufactory in Holmes building, or on Chas. McDonald at the Mutual Store, next below the Ellsworth House.

N. B. A saving of 100 per cent, is guaranteed to all who purchase the COPPER TIPPED SHOES, or in other words, one pair with tips is warranted to wear as long as two pairs without.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cationed against making or selling the above described shoe, as any infringement on our right will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.

J. S. OBER & Co.

Ellsworth, April 8th, 1859. tf. 11

NEW

FURNITURE STORE

IN

ELLSWORTH.

I WOULD inform the citizens of this town and vicinity that I have opened a

Furniture Ware Room

in this town, at the Crehore stand, three doors above the Ellsworth House, where I shall keep constantly on hand all kinds of Furniture, such as

Sofas, Chamber Setts, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c., &c. Also, Crane's Clothes Drier, a convenient article; India Blinds, from 45cts. to 70cts., the best article for window shades now in use.

ELLIOTT'S SPRING BED BOTTOM is still manufactured by the subscriber, and he would call the attention of the public to this new invention as it has many advantages over any other spring bed, it being easier, cheaper and more durable.

GILT PICTURE FRAMES made to order.

I still manufacture

Ship's Steering Wheels

and repair old ones at short notice.

COFFINS

Manufactured of Fine Black Walnut and White Pine wood, kept constantly on hand and trimmed at short notice, and sold at a *reasonable* price.

Also, a few DOORS and SASH, the remains of Chamberlain & Barton's stock.

☞ All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash; if you do not believe it call and see for yourself. GEO CUNNINGHAM.

Ellsworth, Dec. 8, 1859. 46tf

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

THE

RUSSIA SALVE

VEGETABLE OINTMENT

Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FELONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLOWS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FESTERS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EARS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES PARASITES.
RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

Bites of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this

EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families,

Should keep it by them in the cupboard, or on the shelf, ready for use when wanted.

CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Put up in large and small boxes, with an engraved wrapper, signed on the stone engraving, without which none are genuine.

Sold in the United States and Canada by all venders of Patent Medicines, and in front of the counter stores, sold by

Redding & Co., Proprietors,

No. 8 State Street, Boston.

For sale wholesale and retail in this town by C. G. Peck, Agent.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures